THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 4TH JULY, 1851. [No. 18.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY evening *The usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY evening, *at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY of *every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting Ambrosilie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

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Per Half Year.....	„ 8	Per Month.....	„ 1½

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REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM BOMBAY PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ON and after 1st June next, the rates of passagemoney will be reduced to the following:—

Bombay to Point de Galle	Rs. 190.
Penang	„ 400.
Singapore	„ 470.
Hong Kong	„ 700.
Madras	„ 290.
Calcutta	„ 420.

A deduction from the above rates for native passengers, victualling themselves.

In order to accommodate officers, &c., wishing to proceed to Penang, Singapore &c., for the benefit of their health, or on short leave of absence, return tickets will be issued for the double passage on reduced terms.

Additional information can be obtained at the Company's Office.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd May, 1851. } JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.

TOUCHING ON RHE COAST AND AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSERS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 Frigate-built ship SERINGAPATAM, 1,000 Tons, JAMES FURNELL, Commander.

Has excellent accommodations for Families and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay 5th May, 1851.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship MALTA, (1300) Tons, and 450 H. P., will be despatched on 19th July, for the above Ports taking cargo and Passengers, also for Madras, and Calcutta, Suez, Malta, Constantinople, and Southampton.

Last Shipping day, 16th July.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 30th June 1851. }

EXTENTION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, &c.

ON or about the 20th August next, and of every alternate month thereafter until further notice, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's first-class Steam Ships will be dispatched as an Extra Ship from CALCUTTA for SUEZ, calling at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

In communication with these extra steam ships from Calcutta, the Company will despatch from Bombay, about the 1st September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam ship for Aden, to meet there the ship from India. At Aden the passengers, parcels and goods, from Bombay, will be transfered to the Calcutta ships, and be conveyed to Suez.

At Alexandria one of the Company's Steam Ships will receive the passengers, parcels and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling as Malta and Gibraltar.

OUTWARD ROUTE.—In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first class steam ships will be despatched from Southampton on or about the 1st September, and of every alternate month thereafter, for Alexandia, touching at Gibraltar and Malta, for the conveyance of passengers, parcels and goods, to those places, and also via Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China.

Passengers, parcels, for Bombay and Western Southampton in the mail steamers the month, and the corresden, at which latter port a be in waiting to embark and

mpany now ply direct between d Hongkong.

For further particulars of the Company's recently revised tariffs of the Company's reapply at their office for passage money and freight, Southampton. hall Street, London, and at

W. HOWELL, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ENGLAND

ON or about the 1st September next, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will start a first class Steam Ship from BOMBAY for ADEN in connection with the Extra Steamer which leaves Calcutta on the 21st August, with Passengers and Cargo for England.

Passengers by the Steamer can be booked to Southampton and the whole amount of Passage money (including transit through Egypt) can be paid in Bombay.

Goods and Parcels can be conveyed at reduced rates, and arrive at Southampton within three weeks after shipment.

Rates of Passage money will be published in a few days, and every other information can be obtained by applying at the Company's Office.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd July, 1851. }

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROSS is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 28th June, 1851.

FOR SALE in 3 dozen cases—Port Wine from W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto,—bottled there. Apply to the Godown-Keeper at the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1851.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds. & Quarter Casks.—Terms Cash.

DILLON & Co.,
12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June, 1851.

NOW on sale at the godowns of the undersigned, No. 12 Apollo Street the undermentioned stores, which from their moderate prices and really fine qualities are much recommended.

SHERRY, fine Pale Brown Golden.	qts	Rs.	18 to 20	per	doz.
Superior do do	do	do	22 to 24		do
Very best do do	do	do	26		do
PORT, Fine old Crusty	do	do	18 at 20		do
Superior	do	do	22 to 24		do
	pts	do	12		do
MADEIRA, very fine	qts	do	20		do
Superior	do	do	24		do
London particular	do	do	26		do
CLARET, of denominations	do	do	18 to 20		do
very superior la Rose	do	do	24		do
do	pts	do	12		do
CHAMPAGNE, Superior creaming,	qts	do	45		do
do	do	do	39		do
do	pts	do	21		do
SPIRITS—Brandy of denominations,	qts	do	18 to 20		do
do Superior do do	do	do	24		do
in cases of 15 bottles per case			15		do
Gin, Scheidam		do	15		do
Old Tom		do	18		do
do Superfine do		do	30		do
Rum, fine old Jamaica		do	18		do
Whiskey, choice Glenlivet		do	18		do

OILMAN'S STORES of every description, a small consignment just landed.

Very fine Old Cheeroots Nos. 2 and 3.

BEER IN PINTS.

A Small quantity, just ripe .....Rs. 4 per doz.

DILLON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1851.

N. B.—Observe the addre[illegible]

TO PARENTS SENDI[illegible]

TO EN[illegible]

MRS. DAVIES, who re[illegible] Ceylon, receives a limited [illegible] gentlemen under 12 years of age, to [illegible]sh, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas pe[illegible]m, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS-ANGLO FRENCH COMPANY. CELERITY—ECONOMY.

LONDON, PARIS, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA.

ALSO to all the Ports of Italy and Spain, Turkey and Greece. This Company takes on itself the whole of expense at Hotels, Passports for clearing Luggage at the Custom house—in fact every possible expense. It will also undertake, at agreed prices, to convey passengers by Post, with confidential Couriers —Apply—

BOMBAY—DILLON & Co. 12 Apollo Street.—
MALTA—G. Muir, Librarian and General Commission Agent.
ALEXANDRIA—Hotel d'Orient.
MARSEILLES—M. Chalanqui, Hotel Beauveau.
LONDON—Mr. Horne, 16, Bishopgate Street.

TWO LADIES accustomed to private tuition, and residing in a beautiful and healthy neighbourhood within reach of first rate religious and intellectual advantages, are desirous of receiving 8 to 10 pupils. They have at present two. For their qualifications and method of training they refer to the *The Lady William Douglas*, Grangemuir, near Pettinweem, Fife; Mrs. Colonel *Lawrence*, Residency, Nimuch: and Mrs. *Colin Mackenzie*, Elichpur, Dekkan.

HOLMFOOT SEMINARY.
NEAR LANGHOLM, DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

MISS MACDONALD receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES from India and the Colonies, on the following Terms—Clothing included:—

Board, Instruction in the English Language, History, Geography, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic; French, Italian, and German; Music and Drawing, with Residence during the Holidays; Washing, and Seabathing.—Under 10 years of age	50	GUINEAS.
Under 13 years of age	60	
Under 15 years of age	70	

The only extra charge made by Miss M. is for Medical Attendance, when necessary.

Miss MACDONALD has the experience of her Widowed Mother to assist her in rendering her Establishment a comfortable Home to the YOUNG LADIES placed under her care.

TESTIMONIAL.

"I AM persuaded that Miss MACDONALD'S Establishment will be most efficiently conducted, and that it will afford the blessing of a strictly religious education, combined with intellectual improvement, and all those physical advantages which are so essential to the health of children from India and other warm climates; while, at the same time, the Terms are as moderate as possible, and suited to meet the wishes of Officers and others with limited income.

A. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Late Superinting Surgeon Bombay Army."

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THE undersigned expects to receive by next mail a limited number of copies of the first three or four numbers of GILBERT'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, cheap edition, for which subscribers' names will be registered. The price charged will be at the rate of twelve annas the shilling.

JAMES CHESSON.

Colaba, 11th June, 1851.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 7TH JUNE.

THE H. C. steam frigate *Moozuffer*, Commander H. H. Hewett, with the Overland Mails of the 7th June on board, was signalled at ½ past 2, and anchored at 4 P. M., having left Aden at 4 P. M. on the 25th ultimo. The following is a list of the names of the passengers who have arrived on her :—

Captain Hunt, and Lieutenant Delisser, H. M. 78th Highlanders; Lieutenants Wray and Aylesbury, I N.; Mr Ravenscroft; Mr Scott; three non-commissioned rank and file, one woman, and three children, H. M. 78th highlanders; six natives, two women, and two children, engineer department.

MAILS.— 61 ironboxes for Bombay; eight wood[illegible] for Bombay; five iron boxes for Ceylon; three wooden boxes for Madras; one parcel from Suez—in all 78 boxes.

FROM ADEN.—One wooden box; three bags; and one packet.

THE news brought by this Mail may claim the m[illegible] of being remarkably fresh; in other respects it is no[illegible] first rate importance.—We take the following precis[illegible] intelligence from the *Bombay Times* of this date :—

(FROM THE BOMBAY TIMES LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH JUNE, 1851.—Mr. Baillie's resolution affirming that Lord Torrington's conduct in supressing the Ceylon insurrection had been arbitrary and oppressive, and that Lord Grey's approval of such had been discreditable to the character of this country for justice and humanity, occupied the Commons House on the 27th and 29th ultimo, when the discussion was closed by 282 votes in favor of Ministers, against 202 who supported the motion. Lord Torrington's defence was undertaken by Mr. Roebuck, Serjeant Murphy, and Lord John Russell, on the several grounds that Ceylon not being properly speaking a Colony, required a "mild despotism;" that Attorney-General Selby "not having been regularly bred to the Bar," was not entitled to credit; and that the ex-Governor being "an inexperienced person," had found serious obstructions and dissensions where he might have expected aid and support. Mr. Secretary Hawes, Sir James Weir Hogg, and the Attorney-General, attacked the points telling most against Government, and on the other hand Mr. Hume, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Gladstone, exposed the causes of the delay which had been interposed to the prosecution of the enquiry, and rebuked the endeavours made to put aside a grave charge by vilification of the characters of all those whose evidence had proved inconvenient.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was further considered in Committee on the 26th and 30th ultimo, when the firs[illegible] clause, declaring that "the said brief (establishing Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England) rescript, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title, conferred, or pretended to be conferred, thereby, are and shall be, and be deemed unlawful and void," was carried by a majority of 244 to 62 votes.

In the Upper House Lord Ellenborough moved for papers relative to the State Jewels and other Punjaub booty, affirming that their sole disposal rested with the Queen. The motion was opposed by Lord Broughton and the Lord Chancellor, who contended that the jewels in question were legitimately ceded by the Maharajah to the Company, and were therefore at the disposal of the Governor-General, subject to their ratifying consent. The Duke of Wellington concurred in this view.

On the 4th instant the Marriages (India) Bill passed through Committee, after some suggestions from Lord Ellenborough, which Lord Broughton stated had been attended to, and was ordered to be printed.

The German papers lead us to conclude that the concert and alliance of the Great Northern Powers are once more restored, and that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will again be found advocating the same common principles of political action. This good understanding doubtless affords the most powerful guarantee for the continued peace of Europe, and the maintenance of existing treaties; but, on the other hand, the conjunction is not favorable for the growth of popular institutions.

The Frankfort Diet will shortly resume its sittings, and, notwithstanding the rival jealousies of Austria and Prussia, will probably, under the strong influences of Russia, effect some practical improvement in the federal organization of Germany.

Royal Meetings have taken place at Warsaw and Olmutz, and a grand inauguration of the Statue of Frederick the Great passed off favorably at Berlin.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon to the close of the month notice decrees for removal of Don Pedro's interdict against the Miguelite Peers, and Convocation of the Cortes on the 15th September, with extraordinary reform powers.

Marshal Saldanha, as Prime Minister, is pledged to give the country an efficient government, to redress grievances, respect the laws, and replenish the Treasury. If he can effect all this, he will do much to wash off the stain of military revolt. His difficulties are, however, only now commencing; the ablest men of the liberal party at present hold aloof, whilst the most violent and unscrupulous are clamouring for power. It is very much to be doubted that the successful soldier has ability, even admitting the will, to bring order and liberty out of the state of disorganization into which he has plunged the nation.

SPAIN.—Discontent is manifesting itself in many parts of the kingdom, as the stipulations of the Papal Concordat become more generally known, and military precautions have been taken to check any popular movement. It is insisted that the Concordat cannot be of force as a law until it has received the formal sanction of the Cortes, and instances are given in France and Spain of refusal by the national representatives to give validity to such documents.

FRANCE.—The ministry of M. Faucher appears to gain ground in the National Assembly, where a motion by M. Girardin, implying censure upon the Government, was rejected by a majority of 372 to 233. M. Faucher carried not only the vote, but the applause of the Assembly, by declaring that public opinion in France had attained such maturity that political questions could now be resolved without appeals to arms. Louis Napoleon continues to be received in the provinces with great enthusiasm, but it may well be questioned whether his popular addresses to the Burgundian civic authorities may not do much to mar his success in the National Assembly. M. Faucher has deemed it expedient to reprint a modification of the President's speech to the Dijon Municipality, which is warmly resented by the Legitimist and Republican Deputies.

ROME.—The state of public feeling is very threatening; police regulations of the most arbitrary character are daily enforced by bodies of French troops, and General Gemeau has deemed it expedient to victual and prepare for occupation the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Overland Mail arrived on 2nd instant, with advices from Calcutta of 23rd April, and Bombay of 3rd May.

Mr R.W. Crawford (of Crawford, Colvin, and Co.) has been elected member for Harwich by a majority of 6. It is said the return will be petitioned against.

The 12th Lancers will shortly embark at Portsmouth for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Queen is to dine with her good citizens at the Guild hall on the 2nd July, to which the most eminent Foreigners now in London will receive invitations.

The Crystal Palace continues its attractions, and the many thousands who daily throng the manufacturing departments attest the value of the Exposition, as a means of industrial progress.

COMMERCIAL.—The Government Securities continue to sustain the advance noted on the 24th ultimo, since which date Consols have ruled at 98, and India Stock at 260.

COFFEE.—The market has continued with little intermission extremely dull, and the prices realized are in almost every instance lower than previous rates; fine ordinary to middling, bold colourey, 46 | 6 at 50 | 6, good middling to good, 51 | at 56 | 6. Native, 38 | , for common, to 39 | for good ordinary, the last sales giving only 38 | for good ordinary.

SUGAR.—The sales have been considerable, but prices rather easier. Mauritius, good yellow 38 | 6 at 39 | , middling to good middling, 37 | 6 at 38 | . Benares, good white 40 | 6 at 41 | , low and middling 38 | at 39 | . Cossipore, crystallized good middling to white 46 | at 47 | . Madras, common brown 29 | at 30 | , low to fair bright yellow 30 | 6 at 33 | . Stocks have increased considerably, and are now 71,000 against 69,700 last year.

COTTON.—The Market shows more firmness, and fully previous rates have been obtained.

SALTPETRE of fine quality has realized extreme prices.—Sales of 2½ per cent refraction have been effected at 28 | at 28 | 6.

RICE.—More business doing.—Bengal, low to good white, 9 | at 10 | .—Madras, low to middling, 7 | 6 at 8 | .

COCOA NUT OIL, in limited demand at previous rates.

TEA.—Prices are barely supported—some parcels of low Congou have been cleared off at 10d. at 11d. per lb.

CONSOLS.—Money 97½ at 98.
" Account do. do.

THE SOCIAL STATE OF THE RYOTS.—In continuation of our remarks on the social state of the ryots, we wish especially to notice the rudeness of the agricultural implements used by them in the Deccan as occasioning a serious unnecessary expenditure of human effort, and preventing the greatest advantage being taken of the powers of the soil which is under cultivation. There is a rather celebrated work by Micali on those Italian Antiquities which remain from times antecedent to the Romans, and among the plates there given, is a drawing of an Italian plouging with two oxen. The plough there delineated is an exact counterpart of the one used in Western India at this day. It has one handle and a share for cutting the soil, but no mould board for turning over the earth and making a regular furrow. The consequence is that the ground is merely scratched, and the same surface mostly that was above before is above now the earth is loosened, that is all, and the grain instead of having a new fresh stratum turned up to receive it when sown, has to seek its nourishment in the same partially exhausted soil, that it drew it from the year before. It is only owing to the extraordinary fertility of the land in India, and the great influence of a nearly vertical sun during the hot season, that the land which is never manured, does not under the present system of plough and annual cropping, become entirely exhausted. That there is no doubt that here, as elsewhere, an improvement in the mode of cultivation would greatly increase the amount of produce. From a statistical account of the produce of Scotland we saw lately, it appears that the quantity of corn now raised is just double what it was at the commencement of the century, and why should India stand still for ever? The reason given is that India is unchangeable in religion, in arts, in trades, in manners, in customs, in every thing. But is this really the case? The learned tell us of two great religious revolutions in each of which the whole previously prevailing system was upset. No person has lived in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for the last twenty years, without observing a vast change in the habits and feelings of the Hindoo population, though it may be true that the influence derived from European intercourse has penetrated but a little way into the interior.

One of the main reasons why so little success has attended the efforts that have been made to benefit the ryots has been, that, instead of endeavouring to improve upon native implements, and modes of action, we have attempted to supplant them by something not adapted to the country or habits of the people. A good many years ago, a benevolent revenue officer, induced Government to send out a number of American ploughs, intending them to form a substitute for the inefficient implement which in India goes by that name. The Court of Directors really anxious to patronise any scheme that promises to benefit the country, at such an expence as will not derange the finances, readily acceded to the request and sent out a number of ploughs. The natives when they arrived were pleased with their appearance, and resolved to give them a fair trial, but an unfortunate accident occurred in the breaking of the mould board of the one first tried, and which being of cast iron was of course incapable of repair. This decided the fate of the experiment. It was not known to the ryots what foreigners could do in the way of repairing damages of this kind, but they full well knew that in their country no one was equal to the task, and no one after this was venturesome enough to expend money on implements which might any day by a slight accident be rendered useless. The ryots however have ever since been set down as incorrigibly wedded to their old native crooked stick, and no further attempt, that we can hear of, has been made to improve the plough by the introduction of wooden mould boards, which might answer better than none, or in any way to render the old implement more serviceable.

That the natives are not insensible to the benefits of improved instruments, when their own village carpenters and blacksmiths can make, and mend them, is proved by an example with an opposite result which took place in the district of Indapore in the Sholapore Collectorate.

A gentleman engaged in the revenue survey took a cart into the districts to convey his luggage. The old native machine that had served the ryots in that district from the times of old, had only stone wheels about the size of two small grindstones thickened towards the centre to receive the axle, and narrowed towards the rim. The villagers assembled to examine this new kind of cart, and came to the conclusion after regular consultation, and debate held, that it was a decided improvement upon that which had been used by themselves, their fathers, their grandfathers, and great grandfathers from time immemorial, and the village carpenter accordingly requested leave of the gentleman to be allowed to use his luggage cart as a model by which to construct similar ones for the villagers, a request which was readily granted. From that day forward, stone wheel conveyances began to disappear, and now nothing is to be seen but wooden wheels with iron rims as in more civilized localities.

Why then do we not take the hint and encourage the construction of a better class of agricultural implements our agricultural societies found necessary in England, and can they be dispensed with here? Why are not rewards offered for the construction of ploughs &c., which should combine lightness, cheapness, and efficiency. We have it is true, an Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and the society has begun at the lower end of its title and done good service in improving our Bombay vegetables, but is it to stop here with such a field before it. Why have we not branch committees at Belgaum, Sattara, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee and some effecient steps taken in the direction just indicated.

THE REFORMATION—ITS PRINCIPLES.—In his eloquent and ingenious Treatise on Controversy, in vindication of the Roman Catholic church, Fletcher ascribes to the principles of the Reformation all the atheism and infidelity of Modern Europe. This charge has been reiterated by almost every writer of the Oxford school. This class of writers studiously and habitually misrepresent the character of the Reformation, and its influence on the general welfare of Society. Without examining the truth of the charge, we may safely grant it, and reply, that without Christianity, the countless heresies of the primitive church could never have existed; without the liberty of the press, its licentiousness would be unknown; without the freedom of the will, man could neither be virtuous nor happy.

> "For virtue is the child of liberty,
> And happiness of virtue; now can they,
> Be free to keep the path, who are not free to stray."

May we not, indeed, fearlessly and securely bid it pass unquestioned; for the Reformation, and to that only, are due the civil, political, and religious liberties of Protestant Europe. Cast then, into one scale these advantages, and into the other, all the abominations of Spinosa, Collins, and Paine, of Voltaire, Shaftesbury, and Hume, and nought but the sword of some Brennus in controverey, can award the triumph to the atheist and the infidel.

We wish the following observations to be viewed as the opinions of a candid, independent student of historical philosophy, in answer to those, who judging for themselves, with equal impartiality and freedom, still maintain the opinion of Fletcher.

The fifteenth century was a prologue to the great drama of modern Europe. The invention of printing (A-D. 1449;) the fall of Constantinople (A-D. 1453;) the example of Cosma and Lorenzo de Medici; the discoveries of Columbus and Gama, of Vespucius and Cabot, gave a combined impulse to the human mind; and marshalled the hosts of science, and art on the Battle-field of Europe: That a revival of learning would have taken place in western Europe although Constantinople had not fallen, may be readily believed. In the principal countries, men of great eminence in different departments, had appeared, from time to time, and the human mind seemed to be gathering and training its strength, for that sustained effort, which the community of European nations has been making during more than three centuries. But it is our settled judgment, that without the Reformation, the revival of learning which had commenced, would have terminated, as all others had, in public ostentation, princely patronage, and the dazzling homage of genius, and taste, still intent

> "To keep the shrine of luxury and Pride,
> With incense kindled at the Muse's flame."

But society at large would have remained almost, if not altogether, in the same degraded and miserable condition, as to civil, political, and religious rights, as to education, as to social improvement, and individual welfare. To illustrate this opinion, let us advert to the actual state of Europe, before the great French Revolution, bearing in mind the remark of Montesquieu, that Loyola would have governed the world, but for Luther and Calvin. He, in defiance of the Reformers, has swayed Italy, Spain, and Portugal: they rescued from him and his church, and have ruled Holland, England, and Scotland. Ignatius has governed South America: Calvin and Luther the United States. Is there now an enlightened man whether of the Reformed or Romish creed, who would exchange the condition of the Protestant countries which have been named, for that of Southern Europe or Southern America? Is it not obvious, that Society has been comparatively stationary for 300 years, in these; while Protestant nations have been continually advancing? Look at the wonderful progress of Holland, Great Britain, and the United States since the Reformation. Place beside them, Italy, Spain, and Portugal: and assign, if practicable, any adequate causes for the incalculable difference, except the principles of the Reformers. Every student of the philosophy of history, we feel assured, re-echoes the sentiment—*these only are the causes.* It becomes a question most interesting and momentous, how have the principles of the Reformers wrought this change? Every improved mind already anticipates the explanation and comprehends the development of the subject.

The Reformers began with the fundamental principle—*the obligation and correspondent right of private examination and private judgement.* They admitted no superior to controul and limit this duty and this right, save God and his Scriptures. Whatever uninspired man had done or could do, whether individually or collectively, was acknowledged as guides to the understanding, but not as authority to bind the conscience and the judgment. The position was taken, that man not only had a right, in regard to his fellow-men, but was obliged by the law of God, to study His word, and by that standard, to examine the history of the Church; her doctrine, worship, and ceremonies; the acts of council, the writings of the fathers and the scholastic theology; and last, though not least, the authority of the Pope. By the principles of this "claim of Rights" the Reformers did for the shackled mind, what the angel did for Peter in the prison; they did for the mind's eye, what Ananias did for Paul, when at his touch, the apostle received his sight.

The Fathers of the Reformation began with the Church; but the intimate union in theory and practice, between church and state, after the pacification under Constantine; the temporal as well as spiritual character of the Pope; the right of the secular power to punish Apostates and Heretics, vindicated by argument, and illustrated by example, led directly to an examination of the authority of *temporal* rulers in *spiritual* matters. When the Reformer had established this twofold principle, that he had a right to judge of the authority and acts of *temporal* and *spiritual* rulers, in *spiritual* matters, it was impossible to admit any limits to the right of private judgment. If the Pope, "*Vicarius Dei generalis in terris,*" was held to be subject to this jurisdiction, no temporal Prince could be allowed to pass unquestioned If Leo the Tenth and Sixtus the Fifth were tried and condemned at the bar of reason and the Bible, no prescription, no power could exempt Francis the First, or Charles the Fifth.

The next step was, to assert the right to examine the *temporal* authority of the *temporal* Prince. If the subjects of a *spiritual* Prince had a right to examine the character of his government; the principles of authority in public, and of obedience in the private man; the obligation of the ruler and the rights of the people; the conclusion was too

clear for argument, that they must possess the same rights, in relation to the *temporal* authority of *temporal* Princes.

The conclusions from these two positions and from the great principles of responsibility established, will form the subject of a few observations in our next issue.

UNITED INDIA.—In reveiwing the Journal of the Asiatic Society we promised to return to the first number, in which the subject of the state of India in the third century before the Christian era, is so treated as to bring the results of the learned labour of Prinsep, Turnour, Lassen, &c., within the easy comprehension of the general reader.

At the period above mentioned, Asoka, grandson of the famous Sandracottus of the Greeks, called by the Hindoos Chandrogupta, who met and repulsed the armies of Seleucus, to whom the Eastern share of Alexander's vast empire fell, was lord paramount of the whole of India.

The pillars at Delhi and Allahabad were erected by him, and the precepts of the Buddist religion engraved on them, for the information of all his subjects. The same precepts were inscribed on the rocks near Dhauli in Orissa, at Girvar in Kattyawar and near the Kabul river in the Dialects of the respective inhabitants. But besides these efforts for the enforcement of his religious tenets, and the moral duties connected with them, Asoka built palaces, and houses of entertainment for travellers, and erected an immense embankment for the retention of water near Garnar and other works for the promotion of agriculture in that province. In fact he seems to have been one of those great geniuses who clearly saw that the chief duty of a ruler was to propagate morality among his subjects, and to promote their social welfare.

The next period when United India held a high place among the nations of the world, was in the reign of the emperor Akbar, about the middle of the fifteenth century. He was the first Mahommedan sovereign who took a lively interest in the welfare of his Hindoo subjects, and his name as still revered among all classes of natives. His, too was a United empire, all the Petty princes were obliged to acknowledge him as their leige lord, and peace and prosperity, was the consequence. How can India be happy except under one sovereign, with no natural boundaries except the Ocean, and the Himalayas all this vast empire is now under British influence, let us hope then that peace will be preserved, that the vast natural resources of the country will be more, and more developed, and the population rising in the scale of knowledge and civilisation possess that happiness which as one mighty nation they may attain. At present the tutalage of foreigners is necessary. While caste animosities continue to enflame the mind, and the pride of caste leads one half of the population to despise the other, we cannot expect much from the Hindoos themselves, but when they have learnt the principles of Eternal justice, when they have been taught to act according to the golden rule "doing to all others, as they would, that others should do to them" may we not hope that the foreigners, to whom they have been indebted for these lessons of morality and nobility which shall enable them to govern themselves, will find it more for the advantage of both parties, to seperate from political matters, and confine themselves, to these commercial relations which were so important to both parties ere political relations existed. In the present state of native, feeling and intelligence no misfortune could befall India equal to the cessation of the British supremacy. There is no power in India, we may say in the world, that could at present take its place. And the Hindoo patriot must prefer to see his country great, and united, and preparing for things still greater under a foreign rule, rather than cut up into fragments, among unenlightened bigotted castement.

THE energy with which the Californians set about every thing, whether good or bad, is truly surprising. If we study the aspects of immorality, of commerce, or of religion in California, we are struck with the evidences of rapid development. We should hardly have expected that such efforts for the establishment of religious institutions, and the dissemination of religious truth among the polyglot people assembled there, as have been made, would have been witnessed till after the lapse of a generation or two. The first ministers that went there however, did not go to preach the gospel. A correspondent of the Am. Home Missionary says, "there are enough ministers to supply the increasing demand for ministerial labor, if they would only come forth and enter upon the duties of their calling. But their services are not to be had,—nay, they are not to be found; hidden away in the mountains in search of gold, toiling with the pickaxe and rocker six days in the week, to preach occasionally on the seventh upon the vanity and insecurity of earthly riches." But since then very many Missionaries of different denominations have gone there to devote themselves to their appropriate work. They have been cordially received, churches have been built and large congregations gathered. Colporteurs are also there, availing themselves of the peculiar opportunities for distributing books afforded by the presence of people from so many countries. A Pacific Tract Society has been organized, aiming to circulate the publications of the American Tract Society on the Pacific coast and among the Asiatic nations. A Colporteur writes from San Francisco. We are beginning to witness the fruits of Christian effort here. Gambling, horse-racing, and bull-baiting on the sabbath seem to be thoroughly suppressed. Very few places of trade are open on the sabbath. Our Total Abstinence Society, and public worship, and Bible, and tracts and religious books, and personal efforts, under the blessing of God, have wrought wonders. The Spanish population are not only accessible, but they seek for Protestant books. I went into a Spanish settlement, and gave a boy lounging on a sand bank a tract; he uttered an exclamation of delight, and soon more than twenty men, women, and children swarmed around me, holding out their hands for *libros Espanol*. On receiving them they began reading aloud, and such a Babel I never witnessed. It was most interesting to witness the eagerness of these poor Mexicans and Dhilians."

MR TALMADEG, American Missionary at Amoy, China writes that a very interesting experiment is being made by which it is hoped the obstacle to education in China will be diminished. It has been ascertained that by the use of seventeen letters in the Roman alphabet, every consonant and vowel found in the Amoy language may be expressed, and all the tones may be designated by a few additional marks Dr. Young has commenced teaching the colloquial language, as written in the Roman alphabet, in his school, and arrangements have been made to print a volume in the same language. Dr Young is of the opinion that boys apt in acquiring knowledge, may be prepared for reading the scriptures by the new method in less than three months.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—We have received a note specifying two objections against Christianity, and conveying a request for an answer to them. We cheerfully answer them; and hope that others whose minds may be troubled by doubts concerning anything in the Bible, may be led in like manner to communicate these doubts to us.

The first objection is that God does not always grant the requests of his servants, (true followers of the Gospel) relating to temporal matters; how can they then expect that he will answer prayers relating to their future happiness?

The Bible teaches us that there are two things necessary to the success of prayer: first, that there should exist a Promise to bestow the thing requested; and second, that the party offering the petition should be the party for whom the promise was given.

For instance, the child of Theophilus is sick, nigh unto death. Theophilus knows from experience the power there is in prayer, and he calls upon God with strong crying and many tears to restore his beloved child. He also searches the word of God for some promise upon which he may build an unwavering hope that God will grant his petition, but he finds none. He finds the declaration that all things will work together for good to them that lov

God. He reads also, that God heareth the prayer of the destitute, of those who have a strong sense of need; and that he is nigh unto all who call upon him in truth. These promises encourage him to pray; they do not however make it certain that his child will be restored to him; the conviction they inspire is that God will do for him that which is best for him. And whatever the event may be it has his approbation. He remembers that God has covenanted to be his friend; but has not covenanted to lay aside his own wisdom and take the wisdom of Theophilus for his guide.

We know says John, that if we ask any thing according to his will, we have the petitions that we desired of him. The Bible is a revelation of his will. It says in one place expressly, This is the will of God, even your sanctification. It tells us that He will give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him. It bids us ask with unwavering faith and with the fullest expectation of an answer, for spiritual blessing. He has not engaged to bestow even these in the moment and in the way chosen by us. If man ask for wisdom, he may expect to receive it; but possibly God may first in his providence lead him in a rugged and painful path, for the purpose of showing him more plainly his folly, and the greatness of the blessing sought. He delays his gifts sometimes that there may be a higher appreciation of them, and a more ardent search after them. Sometimes he delays them that there may be a trial of the petitioners faith. And this leads us to the second qualification mentioned.

It is the prayer of faith, and that only, God has promised to answer. And the faith alluded to, is not something that springs up with the prayer and expires with it. It designates not so much an attitude of the soul as a condition of the soul. The prayer of faith is the prayer of a man who walks by faith. A believing soul is a soul looking heavenward: looking to God through Christ for counsel and for strength in the daily concerns of life, and feeding equally upon the commands and promises of God.

We have not said a word that should diminish any one's sense of the power of prayer. All things are possible to him that believeth. But one that believeth is one that delighteth in beneficence and not in evil; and he is very careful, where the will of God is not explicitly revealed, to say, "nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt:" He considers that possibly the thing sought, may be prejudicial in its nature. "Delight thyself in the Lord, and he will grant thee the desire of thine heart." So far as a man delights himself in God, his desires will correspond with those of God, and his prayers will be successful. Any other scheme would tend to the ruin of the universe.

We are almost ashamed to mention the other difficulty, it is so infinitesimal. But we find that it is published at length in the second number of *Prabodhchandrodaya*, which has just appeared. It is worthy of being reproduced in our pages as a literary curiosity. Matthew says that wise men came from the East, guided by a star, to visit the infant Jesus. Luke says that shepherds, instructed by angels, left their flocks in the field and went to see the infant Jesus. If Matthew is true, Luke is false; if Luke's account be the true one, then that of Matthew is false. Any way, the Bible is false.

The intellectual indolence of the person to whom this is a difficulty, is only to be matched by the physical lassitude of the Sybarite, who complained of a doubled rose-leaf in his bed of roses.

When the Governor-General visited Bombay, it was stated in one of the local papers that certain Europeans waited upon him to pay their respects. Another paper said that certain Parsees waited upon him. Another account stated that the Gaikwar visited him. In fact there was no end to the contradictions.

What, can our friends find no more serious difficulties than these? We will engage to find them for them, and also to answer them.

LONDON "MAY MEETINGS."—We proceed to fulfil the promise we made regarding these important reunions. Our readers are doubtless aware that the chief religious, and philanthropic societies of England hold their annual meetings in the month of May,—whence the name May Meetings. But these meetings have gone on increasing in number until they encroach largely in the two neighbour months, extending we believe from about the 9th of April, to the 24th of June. Great and small they amount to about one hundred and twelve anniversary assemblies, and constitute (to take the lowest view of the subject) as the 'London Spectator' observed the other day, a very remarkable phasis of English life, and one which merits the attention of intelligent foreigners visiting England, no less than the Great Exhibition of Industry. We have read with much interest the reports of great May Meetings, and our impression is that the anniversaries of the present year have been inferior in the point of impressiveness, and power, to those of no preceding year. Private letters also from Christian friends who had the privilege of attending these anniversaries, speak of them as having been highly animating and spirit-stirring. Doubtless a querulous prefectionist would find abundant room for censure in these meetings; there is too much excitement, too much done for effect, there is too much of exhibitioning sometimes;—but the chaff is little in proportion to the wheat' and we doubt not these convocations greatly deepen and extend that spirit of active Christain benevolence of which they are the offspring. We notice as might have been expected, a very decided Protestant feeling in most of the meetings, and both Romanism and its purveyor Tractarianism are dealt with in a spirit of deep solemn earnestness that reminds us of England's earlier and better days. Another thing very remarkable is the indication of a closer drawing together of Protestants. There is a sorrowful confession on the part of many that they had allowed minor diversities to separate the churches of the Reformation far too widely; and the cry now is union among Protestants. We trace these feelings in Church of England now quite as plainly as in others. We would in particular refer to the speeches of the Bishop of Cashel, and the Reverend F. Close. Very pertinent was the remark of the Duke of Argyle in presiding at the Church of Scotland's Missions. "In the best days of the Church of England her ministers were on the most friendly terms and maintained the most familiar intercourse with their non-episcopal brethren as well of the Scotish Establishment as of every Protestant community throughout the kingdom. Bishop Redley, the Martyr, shortly before he was carried to the stake, addressed the great Scotish Reformer as our dear brother Knox." How many of the English Bishops would speak thus of him now? The feeling of sympathy in the Episcopalian body with their non episcopalian brethren was a characteristic of their best times, and the gradual withdrawment of that sympathy was identified with the gradual renunciation of Protestant principles." The resuscitation of a spirit of thorough Protestantism would be a resuscitation of that sympathy and love, whose absence many hearts doubtless deplore. The aggression of Rome has roused at least a spirit of indignation; examination, and rejection of every Romish and Romeward tending heresy, may, through the Divine mercy follow.—

We observe among the Indian speakers at the May Meetings, two names well known to our readers, the Bishop of Bombay and Dr Duff, the excellent Bishop of Bombay spoke remarkably well at several meetings and with more power, apparently than we had ventured to expect in his present state of health. We would gladly quote his speech at the Bible Society as containing much information specially interesting in Western India. Dr Duff appeared at the Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan

Missionary, and the Free Church of Scotland's Missions. He evidently spoke with all his characteristic fervour, and in no flattering strains as if offering incense to human self-complacency, but as one who had seen and been personally brought into close contract with the horrors of Heathenism, and who feels in his inmost soul that all the sacrifices yet made by the Christian church was nothing compared with what God demands.

Of the many important facts alluded to in these meetings, we have been interested by some statements respecting Ireland as much as by any. We hear much of Romish progress, and the world has been ringing with the names of a hundred clergymen or so of the church of England that have gone over to Rome. The fact is deplorable; but there are facts less known that are equally significant shewing that Rome loses as well as gains. Immense good has resulted from the establishment of schools, and appointment of scripture readers and preachers to act on the Irish people through their mother tongue; and there are springing up congregations of 200 or 300 of converted Romanists, in the darker districts of Ireland, as for example the diocese of the notorious MacHale, and in those parts of Tipperary and Limeric that are most noted for crime and outrage of every kind. We read that in the single district of West Galway the converts from Romanism amount to three thousand. Rome gains her tens, and losses her hundreds. The word of God has free course and is glorified.

We miss in the papers before us any allusion to the London Missionary Society one of the noblest of all the sisterhood and probably its anniversary was not held until the close of May. We should have liked to note the recent account of Tahiti and the Missions of the South Seas in which Popery being preceded by the pure word of truth, has hitherto spread her net in vain: of the other great Societies the Reports decidedly prove that no small progress continues to be made. The Bible Society has enlarged its income and expenditure, and has been enabled to circulate large impressions of the Holy scriptures especially in France, Germany, and Italy. The Church of England Missions report progress especially in New Zealand and Southern India. During the last five years in the district of Tinnevelly alone the baptisms of adults have not been annually under 300. The Wesleyan Missionary meeting (at which the Rev. Peter Jacob, a north American Indian gave an animated description of the word in his native land) supplies us with fewer facts than we could have wished; but the number of Missionaries and assistant Missionaries sent out by the Wesleyans all parts of the world amounting to 432 show to what an extensive scale their operations are conducted. The Baptist Missions are "limited to two races, the Hindoo and the Negro" on the Calcutta side of India the Missionaries devote much time to the translation and circulation of the Holy scriptures,—and during the past year they have been busily employed in connexion with Scindee, Hindostanee, Persian, and Sanskirt versions. The Native Converts in India and Ceylon amount to about 1600;—the European Missionaries to 36. The European Missionaries to the Negro race are only 8 in number; but in Bahama, Haiti, Trinidad, Jamaica and the west coast of Africa, their labours through Gods blessing is carried on 'with large and increasing success.' The Religious Tract Society appears to have gone on increasing in usefulness. Its income has risen, and its total issues last year exceeded twenty millions, great and small together, in about 110 different languages. On the subject of Popery the Society has been especially active. We are much interested too in the facts detached by the Rev. Dr Murray, a delegate from the American Religious Tract Society who mentioned at the meeting that his Society has circulated during the past year about eight millions of tracts; and employed between three and four hundred colporteurs who were scattered over the whole face of the country. We have been much interested by a speech from Lord John Russel at the British and Foreign School Society. The subject of Education is one of such vast importance and in the present position of Engl and practical measures are so difficult of adjustment that the declarations of the Premier on the point are deserving of our best attention. With regard to the secular system of education Lord John remarked that the British and Foreign School system had 'a great degree of superiority over it; because the religious element in man which guides his conduct on earth and on which he builds his hopes for the future is omitted in the other system." The feeling of the House of Commons on this vital question is the same as that of his Lordship, as clearly came out on the debates and division on Mr R. J. Fox's motion on the 22nd May.

But reverting to the new religious May meeting, we ought to remember that in addition to the London anniversaries there are similar meetings in Scotland in Paris, in some parts of Germany, and in America. We see it estimated that the United Church of England and Ireland raised in 1847 about £190 291, for Missionary purposes,—the English dissenters £199, 490,—the Protestants of Scotland, the Continent and America, £159, 174 So far well; it is a good commencement. It is nothing more. Fifty years hence it will we trust be remembered as a small thing. More money must be given; and more men. Let the truth be honestly told; Rome finds it easier to obtain agents on her foreign Missions, than do our Protestant Churches. The reproach—the sin—must be rolled away. Wealth—scholarship, piety, all, must be given to Christ,—he deserves it all, and for us 'it is more blessed, to give them to receive.'

Selections.

SYMPATHY OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Of the innumerable evils which Tractarianism has shed on the Church, one has been the tendency of its teaching to draw our Protestant Church further off from other Protestant Reformed Churches, and to give it the style and tone of anti-christian Rome. According to its principles and light, could not do otherwise. The degree in which our [illegible] of the Church, not positively Tractarian, have been coloured by this noxious peculiarity, is no indistinct index by which to mark their departure, in this as in other things, from the simplicity of the Reformed faith. We think the departure in various quarters has been by no means inconsiderable.

Perhaps we cannot offer a better standard to any man, by which to judge of the state of the Church collectively, or of his own individual position, in relation to this matter, than by publishing the following letter, addressed by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1835, to the venerable Company of Pastors in general, on the occasion of that community requesting the Church of England to send deputies to Geneva, to take part in the jubilee about to be held commemmorative of the Reformation. The letter, it will be observed, is not written by the late Archbishop in his own name only, but expressly, also in the name of his "brother bishops," to give expression to their united "rooted attachment to the "holy cause of the Reformation, and their high respect for the Protestant Churchs on the Continant, and sincere concern for their welfare" The letter is as follows:-

"Very Rev. Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the circular letter addressed by the Venerable Company of Pastors of Geneva, to the prelates and other clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland on the subject of the approaching Jubilee, together with an enclosure to me from yourself expressed in terms of respect, of which I am deeply sensibly. My brother bishops, as well as myself, are much gratified by this proof of your confidence in our rooted attachment to the holy cause of the Reformation, and on our high respect for the Protestant Churches on the Continent, and sincere concern for their welfare.

"We deeply appreciate the feeling of religious joy with which you look forward to the commemoration of that noble achievement which brought light out of darkness, and rescued your Church from the shackles of Papal domination, and the tyrannical imposition of a corrupt faith and a superstitious ritual. It is not without reason that you are anxious to testify your veneration for the memory of those illustrious men, who under the direction of Almighty God

were the instruments of this happy deliverance, and at the same time to offer up your songs of thanksgiving to the Great Head of the Church, as well for the blessing bestowed you at that memorable epoch, as for the continued preservation of this sacred deposit from the malice of powerful enemies, encompassing you on every side, and often seeking you destruction.

"Although we are exceedingly gratified by the desire expressed by your venerable Company for the appointment of deputies to assist at the festival as representatives of the Church of England, we cannot, consistently with the practice of our Church, avail ourselves of this obliging invitation. But you may be assured of our cordial sympathy; and I cannot refrain from expressing a hope that this solemn celebration of an event, not less glorious to Geneva than conducive to the success of the Reformation, may be attested with an abundant effusion of religious blessing; that the Spirit of Christ may unite your community in zeal for the truth, in charity one with another; and that you may be for ever preserved from that Antichristian despotism, which is equally hostile to intellectual improvement, to civil and and religious liberty, and to the fundamental principles of the Gospel.

"I remain, with great respect,

"Very Rev. Sir,

your faithful and obedient servant,

"Lambeth, May 20, 1835. "W. CANTUAR

"To the Rev. Ph. Bassett, jun., &c., &c.

"To the Very Rev. the Moderator of the Company of Pastors at Geneva."

Such were the principles and feelings of the archbishops and bishops at large of the Church of England in the year 1835; and in so far as any man perceives that he does not now sympathise with those cordial expressions of Christian respect and sympathy towards other Protestant Churches, holding the head, thus given expression to, by the then fathers of his Church, so far has the reason to suspect that he is infected by the prevailing religious epidemic, and his spiritual health proportionably injured

This letter of the archbishop has not been without its use in the present day, as our readers may judge from the following communication:—

"THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON TO THE MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY, PRESIDENT OF THE FOREIGN-AID SOCIETY.

"London House, March 4, 1851.

"My Dear Lord,—Your Lordship is, no doubt, aware of my having suggested to the clergy of my diocese the propriety of taking some steps for the purpose of providing opportunities of attending public worship for the numerous foreigners who may be led to visit this metropolis during the ensuing spring and summer.

In the first instance my attention has been directed to plans for opening a certain number of churches and chapels for extra services on Sundays when the Liturgy of our Church might be read, and sermons preached in some of the Continental languages.

"This would afford to such of our visitors as might desire to avail themselves of it, an opportunity of hearing the services of our Church, and of forming a correct judgment of their scriptual, and primitive excellence. But I do not think this provision would fill up the measure of our Christian duty on this remarkable

"Our visitors will come amongst us as guests, for a time only, not for the purpose of continued sojourn in this country. It appears to me that we may, in perfect consistency with our obligations as members of the Church of England, assist in providing those of our guests who belong to Protestant Churches, and hold the great doctrines of Evangelical truth, with the means of attending the public service of God, according to their own forms of worship during the short period of their visit to this country, although such services could not be performed in our churches, nor could any of our clergy properly take part in them.

"I think that such assistance, tendered in the spirit of Christian love, will be no more than a proper acknowledgment of the kindness with which, in several Continental towns, the consistories or ministers of different Protestant Churches have allowed us to use their places of worship for the celebration of Divine service according to the rite of the English Church. I can speak to this from my own experience, having myself officiated in several churches, both of the Lutheran and Reformed communities, on the Continent.

"Moreover, this will not be the first instance in which the rulers and clergy of the English Church have testified their sympathy with those foreign Churches, which, although they differ from us in respect of order, agree with us in protesting against the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. I need hardly refer to the case of the Vaudois. I will mention a recent instance which is perhaps less generally known.

"In the spring of 1835, the Company of Pastors at Geneva addressed the prelates and other clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and expressed a wish that deputies should be sent by them as their representatives, to assist at the jubilee about to be celebrated on the tercentenary of the Reformation. The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed an answer to the moderator of that Company, in which the following passages occur:—

[Extracts from the letter given above.]

"I have quoted these passages at length, as expressing the spirit which should pervade our communications with orthodox Protestant ministers abroad, when any occasion arises for the interchange of friendly offices. The late venerable Archbishop's assurances of Christian sympathy and fellowship are evidently intended for those who hold the great doctrines of the Reformation which are contained in the ancient confessions of faith, and are in harmony with our Articles of religion.

"It appears to me that the Foreign-Aid Society, of which your Lordship is President, may appropriately give its assistance in carrying out the suggestion contained in the letter which I have addressed to you in that capacity.

"I remain, my dear Lord,

"Your Lordship's faithful friend and servant,

"C. J. LONDON."

"The suggestion of the Bishop of London in the forgoing letter has my full concurrence.

"J. B. CANTUAR

"I earnestly recommend the clergy of the suburban parishes of the metropolis within my diocese to cooperate according to their opportunities in the furtherance of the objects proposed in the foregoing letter.

"C. WINTON."

And with this letter of the bishop we are happy to uniet the following valuable circular issued by the "Correspondence Committee in union with the Foreign-Aid Society:"—

"CORRESPONDENCE COMMITTEE IN UNION WITH THE FOREIGN-AID SOCIETY.

"London Foreign-Aid Society, 10, Exeter-hall, March 11, 1851.

"Sir and honoured brother,—We, the undersigned members of the Committee of the Foreign-Aid Society, and others, desire to join in the fraternal communications which have already been addressed to our Continental brethren by various bodies of Christians in our country; and as belonging to a Society which has now for many years been engaged in promoting the religious principles of the Reformation in France and other countries of the European Continent, we look forward with as deep an interest as any of our fellow-labourers in the same harvest to the period when we may expect to see among us an unusual number of our foreign Protestant brethren. We rejoice in that holy emulation which exists amongst British Christians to give a cordial welcome to the friends of the Gospel who are preparing to come among us. But nothing has afforded us more satisfaction than to be able to transmit to you a document which reminds us, as it will remind you, of those times when the Reformed Churches of the Continent were in frequent communication with the rulers and ministers of the Church of England, and when there existed a constant interchange of those good offices which the bishops in whose dioceses you will temporarily sojourn are glad to renew with you. We have long been aware of the existence of a friendly feeling among our bishops of the Church of England towards [illegible] Churches abroad who have not depa[illegible] the Reformers shed their blood. B[illegible] offered for giving expression to these [illegible] comply with the suggestion of the Bis[illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bi[illegible] and we assure you of our readiness to [illegible] the bonds of Christian love between yo[illegible] of this country closer, and to afford to [illegible] holy religion an example of that real [illegible] Christ is acknowledged as the only Head, [illegible] the only infallible guide. It cannot but str[illegible] the Reformation; and, under God, render the ra[illegible] more impregnable to the assaults of Popery, if all men are made to understand that national churches may differ in ecclesiastical order, and yet be united on the ground of Evangelical truth. So thought Archbishop Bramhall, when he wrote in his 'Apology for the Bishops,' "Episcopall divines do not deny those Churches to be true Churches where salvation may be had." The learned Archbishop Usher did not hesitate to declare, that in order to show his communion with the Reformed Churches abroad which he honoured as true branches of the Church Catholic, "if he were to go to Charenton he would gladly receive the Holy Communion at the hands of a French pastor." Dr. Cosins, afterwards Bishop of Durham, in a letter dated Paris, the 6th of April, 1658, writes, that he was in the constant habit of attending the Reformed worship at Charenton, and that he had agreed with the pastors of that Church that the essence of true religion did not consist in questions of Church order and dicipline. Judge, therefore, honoured brother, how great is our Christian joy when we see this spirit of love again drawn out into action which for near two centuries has been almost entirely suspended. We simply address you, as individual members of the Church of England, and desirous to promote that fraternal intercourse which the accompanying Episcopal letter commends. We consider along with ourselves as children of the great Reformation, holding the faith in unity of the spirit and in the bond of peace; and while cordially attached to our own National Church, we long to see it embracing other Churches, which teach equally that the death of Christ is the atoning sacrifice for sin, that man is corrupt, that Christ is God that justification is by faith alone, and that the Holy Ghost is the regenerator and sanctifier of all the elect people of God.

"The precise object which is contemplated by the two bishops, whose jurisdiction extends over our metropolis, and by the archbishop who concurs in their view, is to afford to you, if you desire it,

the opportunity of renewing friendly intercours with the Established Church of this country so far as the sanction of the diocesan avails: and if you desire to place yourself in a position analogious to that which you hold in your own country, as an ordained minister of a national church, we shall be glad to receive your communications, and provide a place where, without necessarily joining in our rites and ceremonies, you may celebrate the worship of Almighty God according to your own forms and order.

"We are, beloved Brother,

"Yours in the bonds of Christian charity,

"Cholmondeley, President, Ashley, M. P. A. Kinnaird. Walter R. Farquhar. J. W. Childers, M. P. H. Hope, Admiral. J. C. Colquhoun. Wm. Long. W. Gregson. W. S. Gilly, Canon of Durham. H. Montagu Villiers, Canon of St. Paul's. Henry Venn, Prebendary of St. Paul's Wm. Thorp, D. D., Minister of Belgrave Chapel. Rich. W. Greaves Rector of Tooting. Rich. Burgess, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Hon. Sec.

"All Communications to be addressed to Major Trope, Secretary of the corresponden Committee of the Foreign-Aid Society, 10, Exeter Hall."

"These appear no unpropitious beginings towards a general union of all reformed Churches in Christendon, holding the head, and subscribing to the grand fundamental scriptual principles of the Reformation. And if at the approaching assemblage of all nations in the metropolis af Great, Britain, all men of true religion, zealous for the glory of God for the essential and virtual union of His people, and impressed with a due apprehension of the approaches of the man of sin, would endeavour to cast aside their respective prejudices, and agree to unite in some common bond of Christian love, and on some common principles of mutual co-operation in defence of scriptural truth, and of aggression on Antichristian error—then, indeed, might this great display prove, in the mercy of God, a high blessing to the Church and to the world.—Record, April 14.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Times May*, 14.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, May 13th.

MARRIAGES (INDIA) BILL.

Lord Broughton called upon their lordships to give a second reading to this bill, which had been recommded many years ago by Sir Arthur Pigot, Sir Samual Romilly, Sir C. Robinson, and many other most distinguished lawyers, and more recently by the present Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the noble lord who sat upon the woolsack. It consisted of two parts, one rendering good, and valid all marriages between British subjects, however solemnized, in India, and the other providing that the marriage law of that country should be made conformable to the [illegible] founded on [illegible] report of a R[illegible] the late Recorded of London, the [illegible]and, and the present Judge of the [illegible]ngton, a man whose name stood as [illegible]ther high authorities whose names he [illegible] the ministers of all religions in India [illegible]rriages were only 1,045 in number. [illegible]er for so extensive a continent. Certain [illegible]tly authorized to celebrate marriages [illegible]nd license of the Governor-General. [illegible]ages celebrated by these laymen were the [illegible]ly questioned. So late as the year 1849, [illegible] in the Supr[illegible]rt of Bombay, an attempt was made to quash an action for 'crim. con.', on the ground that a mariage so solemnized was no marriage at all; but in that case the Court held that the marriage was good and valid. In a similar case, however, in the Supreme Court of Bombay, such a marriage was held to be good and valid. Now, as our population and our empire in that part of the world was daily increasing, it was not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, to render the law on so important a subject certain and satisfactory. There were at present only six ministers of the Free Kirk of Scotland, in India; and every one of the marriages celebrated by those clergymen might be questioned. Certain regulations had been made by the local Government of India to authorize those marriages; but to make the law generally operative there must be legislation in England. It was in consequence of the many appeals, so well founded, which he had received from all parts of India, and in consequence of the numbers of persons, both in Great Britain and in India, who called for the application of a remedy to this acknowledged evil, that he now called upon their lordships to read this bill a second time. In [illegible]

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paintings, cabinets, and vases, at present represent Russia. A grand piano, by Litchenthal, of St. Petersburg, maker to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, does the manufacturer no great credit, either in tone or quality. 113 packages from Russia are now being landed, and until these are placed in the exhibition, no just idea can be formed of the value of that country's contributions. The machinery and motion department is now thronged with visitors, and the effect of all the various engines at work is indescribable. The Queen visits the palace almost daily, and pursues her studies in all the different divisions with method and exactitude. The boarding outside the building is now cleared away, and the statues, obelisks, and columns, at the western extremity, attract thousands who are no doubt waiting till Monday to visit the interior. No fewer than 100,000 persons are expected here on Monday by rail. This number, added to the artisans in the metropolis who will keep Saint's Monday at the exhibition, will, I fear, make an awful concourse, and I think that not more than 50,000 persons can be conveniently accommodated at one time in the building. All things considered, 60,000 would, I think, be too many. No fewer than 24,850 persons passed out of the building after half-past four on Saturday, and in the transept it was rather crowded. This spot has become a lounge for the season ticket-holders and many empty-headed well-dressed dandies have never proceeded beyond the immediate precincts of that spot. In a pecuniary point of view the success of the exhibition has surpassed the expectation of its most sanguine supporters: up to this day about £40,000 have been taken at the doors, whilst the sale of season tickets has produced nearly £90,000. Add to these sums the original subscriptions, and the expenses of the undertaking are more than paid. The proceedings of the juries hitherto, although composed of equal numbers of Foreigners and Englishmen, have been of the most amicable description, and wherever merit has shown itself, that merit will be recognised. Shopkeepers are complaining of the dulness of trade. They say that many of their regular customers have left London; that very many of the regular visitors have not, and very likely will not, come; and that although a great deal of money will be spent, no one knows how much of it he will get: it is, therefore, difficult, and even hazardous, to lay in stock. Another reason assigned for the heaviness of the trade is, that money is being laid by for the great sale which is expected to take place when the exhibition closes. The chairman of the metropolitan local committees on Tuesday gave a grand entertainment at Richmond, to the foreign commissioners charged with the care of the industrial products of their respective countries to the great exhibition. The whole population of the town turned out to receive the guests; triumphal arches spanned the streets, flags of all nations fluttered from balcony and house top, and inscriptions conveying a hearty welcome were displayed on every side. Lord Ashburton was the chairman of the day.—*Bombay Times, June 30.—London Correspondent.*

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

—— The Calcutta 'Shipping Gazette' of the 16th instant mentions that the Belgian ship 'Philomene,' Captain A. A. Jansen, was totally lost off Silver-Tree Pagoda, in the river Hoogly, while under pilotage charge of Mr. Mate Pilot W. H. Gill, on the 13th idem. The ship 'Andrew Henderson' remained by the sinking vessel until the whole of the crew were saved whom she brought up to town.

—— The Bengal papers of the 16th instant publish the particulars of a dreadful catastrophe which happened at Govindpore, by which twenty-six state prisoners have been burnt to death, and nearly as many severely injured by fire, while passing a night near the village on their way from one station to another. The unfortunate people had been confined for the night in a house separated by a short distance from any other dwelling, and, for their better security, were all chained to an iron bar, and left in charge of a single Police Peon—the rest of the guard having gone to a distance to amuse themselves and beguile the time at a nautch! During the night a fire broke out in the building, which was constructed of very combustible materials, and before the prisoners could be released it was enveloped in flames, which caused the death of the number above stated.—This catastrophe seems to have been caused by the disgraceful inefficiency of the Bengal district Police, and forms a terrible addition to the catalogue of their numerous delinquencies. We hope there will be a searching enquiry made into this matter, and that a signal example may be made of the delinquents.

—— A shocking murder was perpetrated on the night of Wednesday last, the 25th instant, in the lines of the 14th Regiment N. I. at Bombay. The victim of this outrage is a woman of the Chumar caste, named Yenkee, aged about 30 years, who had lately come to Bombay from Nagpore in company with her murderer. They would appear to have been living together as man and wife for some time past, but in consequence of frequent quarrels the woman left her paramour and sought an asylum elsewhere. On Wednesday evening they were both invited to a marriage feast which they attended in the lines of the 14th Regiment, when Luximon VenkatasWamy, the murderer, suddenly seized a sharp sword which he had brought with him for the purpose, and aiming a blow at the deceased, at the first stroke severed four fingers from her left hand, which she had raised to guard off the cut; at the second blow her right hand was cut clean off at the wrist, merely hanging by a piece of integument, and at the third blow she received a severe wound across the shoulder, nearly two inches deep, and of considerable length. The unfortunate victim of this brutality was immediately despatched to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, but by the time she reached that Institution she was reduced to such a state of weakness from the loss of blood, that she rapidly sank under it, and died a few hours after her admission. The poor creature was four months enceinte, so that a double murder has been committed in this instance.—The murderer is in the custody of the Police. He appears to have made an attempt at escape from the penalty of his awful crime, but was immediately seized by the parties present. He neither denies nor palliates his guilt: the only reason he gives for having committed the dreadful deed is that the deceased had jilted him, and as she had thereby disgraced him in the eyes of his caste-fellows, he had determined to revenge himself by her death whenever an opportunity presented itself. His horrible resolve having been accomplished in the manner above described, he awaits, with the apathy common to his race, the fearful doom which must inevitably overtake him. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday to investigate the matter, and a verdict of 'Wilful Murder' against the prisoner has been returned. He has been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Saturday the 5th proximo.

—— The Madras papers of the 18th instant publish the details of the case of Mr. Cornelius Traveller, whose appearance in the Insolvent Court was attended with circumstances so disgraceful to him that the presiding Commissioner, Sir W. W. Burton, has been induced to sentence him to a year's imprisonment, before discharging him from his liabilities to his creditors. In his examination before the Court, Mr Traveller stated that he had first come to this country in 1819 as a Missionary in connection with the London Missionary Society, but had ceased to have any connection with the Society in 1824 or 1825. He subsequently opened a school at Madras by which he made a sufficient sum to enable him to return home. He afterwards returned to Madras in 1833, and again opened a school there, but having entered into building and other speculations he lost all his money by them, and finally became connected with the Press. Mr. Traveller has at various times been Editor of the Madras 'Athenæum'; the Madras 'Atlas'; (since extinct) and the Madras 'Circulator'; and at the date of his applying for the benefit of the Insolvent Act he was Editor of the Madras 'Advertiser.'—In addition to the business of an Editor he seems to have latterly added that of a Petition writer, and in this latter capacity it appears that he took three thousand Rupees from a Native woman whose son had been sentenced to transportation by one of the Zillah Judges of the Madras Presidency for being concerned with others in committing a gang robbery, on the plea that he could get the convict restored to his home and kindred, by some means or other not defined, but which to the cost of the unfortunate mother of the criminal, proved to be utterly illusory. Mr. Traveller having failed to give the poor woman back either her son or her money. The thought that she must have been duped by him, and in consequence opposed his discharge under the Insolvent Act so effectually as to induce the Judge to withhold the benefits of its provisions until the Insolvent has suffered an imprisonment of twelve months duration in the Gaol of Madras. It is most painful to have to notice such a case as this under any circumstances, and much more so when the culpit is a man of Education—one who was till lately well regarded by good men, but who is now degraded and disgraced by his own unworthy actions.

—— A correspondent of the 'Telegraph and Courier' supplies the particulars of a very melancholy accident which occurred upon the bridge which crosses the river on the road between the Sungum and Kirkee, on Saturday last the 21st instant. At eight o'clock on that evening a sudden flood came foaming down the nullah, and the arches of the bridge being too small to admit of its passage the current overflowed the structure, and carried away eight natives who happened to be passing at the time, five of whom were drowned, three only escaping and that with difficulty. This bridge, it is stated, has been frequently submerged before, when the torrent has suddenly risen after heavy rains, and several other persons

have lost their lives in a similar manner to that above related, but nothing has ever been done by the authorities concerned to render the bridge more safe!—Sidney Smith, the witty Dean of Westminister, once said that unless a Bishop were to be killed by a Railway explosion, nothing would ever be done to render travelling by Rail a safer mode of conveyance than it used to be in his time. So in the present case, unless some dignitary—a member of Council, or a Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, for instance, should meet with the unhappy fate of the five poor Natives whose lives have fallen a sacrifice to the apathy of those whose duty it ought to be to prevent such occurrences, the bridge will in all probability remain in its present unsafe condition until it is itself one day carried off into the adjoining river by the impetuosity of the torrent,—a fate which we devoutly wish may overtake it before another accident happens,—for it would be better to be without a bridge altogether than to further risk human life on the present one, which should rather be designated 'a trap for travellers.'

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

—— The Overland Mail of the 24th May reached Bombay yesterday afternoon by a sailing vessel, the 'Ayrshire,' D. Dewar, Master. She left Aden on the 13th instant and had been off the harbour since Monday last, but owing to strong adverse currents and variable northerly breezes, only made the Island on Thursday night at about 11 o'clock. When off Aden the 'Ayrshire exchanged signals with the 'Caledonia' for that port with coals, which vessel wished to be reported.

—— We see it announced in General Orders that Captain H. F. Ainslie, and Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Nott, of Her Majesty's 83rd Foot, have been promoted to Major and Captain respectively, in consequence of the death of Major Townsend of that corps.

—— The 'Bengal Hurkaru' of the 17th instant contradicts the report published by the 'Eastern Star' in reference to the intended resignation of office by Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of Calcutta. The 'Hurkaru' states that he is able on 'indubitable authority' to give 'the most decided contradiction to this report which is entirely unfounded.'

—— The Calcutta 'Englishman' announces the expected establishment of a new bi-weekly newspaper in the City of Palaces to be conducted by Mr. Laing, the late Editor and present Proprietor of the 'Mofussilite,' to be entitled the 'Optimist.'—Laing, who unites with the pastime of an 'able Editor' the arduous but better paid duties of a Barrister, is employed by Plaintiff in the Great Case of 'Lalla Jotee Persaud versus East India Company,' which bids fair at the very outset to r "in learned length and thundering sound," that of the fa one of 'Peebles versus Plainstanes.'—Judging from the mation in which the 'Mofussilite was held when under Laing's exclusive management, and the wide circulation it obtained, there can be no doubt of the 'Optimist's' success, we may shortly look for some racy articles from the pen one of the readiest witted and most caustic writers to be fou in India. The first number of the paper will be published August.

—— We take the following from the 'Bombay Gazette' of th date:—"A Court Martial was held yesterday and the day before on board the 'Hastings,' for the trial of the Commander of the H. C's late Steamer 'Falkland.' This vessel, it will be remembered, foundered at Sea on the 6th of May last, while proceeding from Bombay to Scinde in company with the H. C's. Steamer 'Berenice,' commanded by Lieut. Draper, I. N.—The 'Falkland, was in charge of Mr. Fenner, Acting Master I. N., who was under the orders of Lieut. Draper. Commodore Hawkins was President of the Court. The evidence was generally favorable to the prisoner. Mr. Fenner's defence was very short. He appealed to his previous service of ten years, in proof of his competency for his duty,—and assured the Court that every effort was made to the last moment by the officers and crew to preserve the Falkland from destruction. That vessel he stated to have been of such slight construction as to be ill calculated to meet the contingencies of the sea. After deliberating for about two hours, the Court came to a finding to the effect, that no blame whatever attached to Mr. Fenner or the officers of the 'Falkland,' as they appeared to have taken all possible precautions and to have used their utmost efforts for the preservation of the ship,—and Mr. Fenner was therefore fully acquitted. The Court remarked however that when the leakage was first discovered on the evening of the 5th of May, it was proposed by Mr. Fenner to run for land,—and it was the opinion of the Court, that had this course been adopted, the loss of the 'Falkland' might have been prevented. As, however, Mr. Fenner was acting under superior orders, no blame was attributable to him for this course not having been followed. The Court concluded the finding by recording their approbation of the conduct of the crew of the 'Falkland.'"

—— The above Journal says that the Court of Small Causes contemplated by Act No. IX of 1850 is at last about to be introduced at Bombay. Our contemporary does not say whether the Judges of the Supreme Court are to undertake any part of the labor. We see that Sir William Burton at Madras decides all cases beyond a certain amount, and we imagine the Judges here will not be less willing than their learned brother of the benighted Presidency to take upon themselves duties to an equal extent, more particularly as the establishment of the new Court will lighten their present labors.

—— The following extract is taken from the 'Telegraph and Courier' of this date;—'When the case of Richard Hartley Kennedy and Adam Duff against Wiswanath Balcrustnajee, the late Head Shroff of the Oriental Bank, was about to be called on for trial in the Supreme Court yesterday, an application, and a very unusual one too, was made by Mr. Holland to have the trial postponed until after the ensuing Criminal Sessions, on the ground that a client of his—Dorabjee Hormusjee, late in the employment of the Oriental Bank as Ledger keeper, and now in Jail on a charge of stealing money the property of that Bank—was stated in the pleadings to have committed a felony, and which if found by the Judges to be the case, would materially prejudice his defence before a Jury. The Advocate General who was Counsel for the defendant in the case about to be called on along with Mr. Holland, stated that he considered the ends of justice would be benefitted if the motion was acceded to. Messrs. Howard and Dickinson, the Counsel for the Bank, opposed the application, and the Chief Justice appeared inclined to refuse it, but after some conversation with the Puisne Judge, who will preside at the next Sessions, Sir E. Perry granted it, observing that Dorabjee Hormusjee not being a party to the suit before the Court had no locus standi to be heard at all to make that or any other motion in the action. Whether he has or not, however, it would seem to be but fair that his case should come fairly before a Jury in the first instance.'

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

—— The Calcutta papers of the 19th instant state that a True Bill for a libel on Colonel Mactier of the Bengal Army, has been found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Laing, Barrister-at-Law.—The libel is alleged to have been uttered by the learned gentleman in the speech made by him while defending Lalla Jotee Persaud on his trial at Agra, and was afterwards printed in the columns of the 'Mofussilite newspaper, of which Journal Mr. Laing is the sole proprietor. The case cannot, however, be tried until the next Sessions, or about six weeks hence, as witnesses will have to be brought down from Meerut.

—— A case of some importance, and rather a legal curiosity in its way, has just occurred at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions. A man had been committed for murder, of whose sanity at the time the crime was perpetrated there was no question, and no doubt seems to have existed that he was the actual murderer. Something afterwards occurred to induce the persons in whose custody the prisoner was, to suspect that he had become insane, and accordingly when he was brought before the presiding Judge, Sir James Colville, for trial, his Lordship called for evidence on the point, and it appearing therefrom that there was reason to doubt the man's sanity he was remanded to jail.—It has been wisely and humanely ordained by the legislature that no man shall be put on his trial whose state of health may be such as to unfit him to enter upon his defence.

—— The Calcutta 'Morning Chronicle' of the 19th instant is informed that a clue has been obtained whereby to trace the incendiaries in the destruction of the 'Ariel,' and that several merchants of the Bazar are concerned in the affair. The 'Chronicle' adds—'We give the report as it reaches us, without vouching for its correctness, but our hope goes with it, inasmuch as one good example made will have the effect of teaching all concerned in these nefarious transactions that, however detection may be temporarily escaped, there is no real safety, and the hour of retribution may arrive when perhaps it is least expected'—If this report prove true it will shew that Bunder Gangs may be formed with the same facility, and carry on their depredations for years quite as undisturbed as similar associations once upon a time flourished on a grand scale at Bombay. The burning of the ship 'Belvidere' at Singapore, which act of incendiarism was committed by the Master, Samuel Stephenson,—against whom a True Bill was found at Bombay at the December Sessions of 1843, but who absconded, it is supposed to America—led to the explosion of the whole plot. A Lowlanna named Runmul Lucka (since dead) turned Queen's evidence, and the notorious Alloo Paroo and a number of the gang were transported—the former for life, to Singapore. A pretty fair average number of the gang were imprisoned for various terms in the House of Correction; some were let off after they had effectually damaged their partners in iniquity by informing against them; the rest levanted in all directions, and thus eluded the efforts of the Police to reach them. Although the Bunder robbery business has since then declined considerably, it is strongly suspected that there still exists here a confederacy for plundering cargo boats and picking up all waifs and strays that may be lying about in nooks and corners unnoticed by those ever watchful and truly wide-awake-when-they-are-not-wanted guardians of public property—the Police, Water and Land. It is probable however that this confederacy is now confined amongst the poorest class of rogues, as we do not now hear of any depredations on a large scale, such as used to astonish the Merchants who suffered in the days when Alloo Paroo's gang was in full activity and making half yearly Dividends to an amount that would have been truly surprising, only that they did not happen to be honestly come by. The principle the gang went on was this—to provide Warehouse room for the stolen goods and capital with which to bribe the Government officials at all the landing places. An auction of the plunder was held bi-monthly, and the profits, after paying for bribes and Establishment, were divided amongst the confederates, in proportion to the amount of grist each had brought to the mill, either by robbery or by his usefulness in other ways to the concern. By these simple means some of the principals amassed considerable wealth; but as must happen in the end to all evil-doers, the Old Foxes were entrapped

at last and made to pay the penalty of their crimes, after the system had existed for upwards of thirty years.

—— The Bengal papers announce the death at Calcutta of Mr. Charles Parker, of the Bengal Civil Service, Senior Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, which occurred on the 18th instant. Mr. Tucker arrived in India in 1805. He was a most able and upright servant of Government, and was highly respected by the service to which he belonged for his private worth, his kind-heartedness, his benevolence, and the genial warmth and cordiality of his disposition.

—— The Cairo correspondent of the 'Bombay Times' says that the Rail-road from Alexandria to Cairo will positively be undertaken this year, as Mr. Stephenson, the Civil Engineer, has lately written to a friend there intimating his intention to be in Cairo about August or September next, for the express purpose.

—— We observe from the North West papers lately received that the Governor General has given up his intention of visiting Cheenee this season, and that he purposes abiding at Simla until after the rains, when he will return to Calcutta. His Lordship and the Marchioness have been paying a flying visit to a place called Mahasoo where they were to spend a few days away from the cares of state.

—— The 'Summachar Durpun,' a Goozerattee daily newspaper, mentions the interesting fact that a woman of the Deckanee caste was delivered of four children at a birth on the 17th instant at Malabar Point. Two of the babes were males and two females, the latter of whom died soon after they were born.

—— A correspondent of the 'Calcutta Englishman' writing from Nagode in Bundlecund, gives an account of a very serious accident which has happened to Captain Robertson, of the 22nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry. Captain Robertson had gone out shooting in the Jungle with a brother officer, when by some accident they got separated. Suddenly, Captain Robertson heard a shouting in the Jungle, and saw an enormous wild Bear charging down upon him. He fired, but without effect, as his gun was only loaded with small shot, and the enfuriated animal knocked him over on his stomach, and ripped him up from side to side with his tusks. We regret to state that the unfortunate gentleman is in a dangerous state, his life being despaired of.

—— The 'Calcutta Englishman' informs us that he has heard with much pleasure that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has appointed Mr. Claudius Whish to a Cornetcy, without purchase, in the 14th Light Dragoons, as a mark of his sense of the distinguished services of his father Major-General Sir William Whish, K. C. B.—This is the second commission that has been bestowed upon the gallant General's family since the campaign of the Sutlej and the seige of Mooltan; the late Sir Archibald Galloway, Chairman of the Court of Directors, having sent him, unasked, a Cadetship for his youngest son, immediately he received the despatches announcing the fall of the latter place.

Tuesday, July 1.

—— The 'Bombay Gazette' says that he is assured that positive orders from the Court of Directors to the Governor General have at last been received by the Resident at Hydrabad, to take and keep possession of certain parts of the Nizam's Dominions unless he repays at once the monies due by him to the Government of India amounting to upwards of Eighty lakhs of Rupees. (£800,000)—The districts of country about to be absorbed are, it is said, all those on the other side of the Kishna river Rachore and Nuldroog, besides Serar. The first will be placed under the Superintendence of Captain Taylor, the second under Captain Bullock, and the last under Mr. Dighton.

—— The 'Telegraph and Courier's' Broach correspondent mentions a sad catastrophe that occurred there on the 19th ultimo. A Persian Merchant having two Elephants for sale wished to cross the river, and finding the charge for shipping them to the other side would be too great, directed the drivers to ford the river by making the animals swim. For a while the noble brutes refused to go into deep water, but, when hard pressed, one of them advanced nearly half way into the river when it made a plunge and unseated the driver who was drowned, despite of every assistance rendered from the shore, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators assembled at the bunder-head.

—— From the same source we learn that a poor boy of the village of Surbhon, about twenty miles distant from Broach, was murdered for the sake of his ornaments, and the body afterwards found in a water pit. On examining the body it was found that two earrings had been carried away, but a pair of wristlets had not been removed, probably owing to the robbers not being provided with any instrument to separate them from the unfortunate child's limbs.

—— The 'Bombay Gazette' has heard that Keru Luximon the talented Native Assistant Astronomer at the Colaba Observatory, has applied to Government for the appointment of Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in the new College at Poona. We imagine his appointment will entirely depend on the Board of Education, who have the patronage of this and all similar appointments. We wish Keru Luximon every success in his application. The following notice of this gentleman in the 'Bombay Times' gives an interesting account of the course he has passed over:—'Keru Luximon is a Brahmin of Walkeshwar: he was a favorite pupil of Professor Orlebar's, by whom he was selected as one of the assistants in the Astronomical Observatory in 1839, before the establishment of a separate magnetic and meteorological observatory was contemplated, and when the Government desired to have the chronometers of the Indian Navy rated by transit observations at Colaba. He was mentioned by Mr. Orlebar as having greatly assisted in getting the new establishment brought into existence in 1841 put into working order: in 1843 he was attached to it altogether, and his name is mentioned in terms of warm commendation in each of the reports which has been published. Of his merits relatively to those young men instructed under a newer and more diversified system of tuition, we cannot speak, but can bear testimony to his talents, industry, steadiness, and patience, and his excellent character in every way: we shall sincerely rejoice in his success. He has now had close on a dozen of years' duty on a salary of from Rupees 40 to rupees 70 a month, —wonderfully little for a man of his accomplishments.'

Wednesday, July 2.

—— The Calcutta papers of the 21st ultimo announce the loss of another Bombay Ship—the 'Parsee Merchant,' Captain Gordon. This vessel was wrecked on the Eastern Reef at the entrance of the Hoogly on the 20th idem. The Captain, Second Mate, two Lascars, two Sepoys, the Butler, Topass, a woman and six native passengers, in all fifteen persons, were taken off the wreck by the Pilot Brig 'Coleroom,' Captain Childs. About 40 of the native crew who left the ship in the long boat, are still missing, and it is supposed they may have drifted with the flood tide into Channel Creek. A steamer would in all probability be sent to look for them.

—— The 'Times' and 'Gazette' have received mercantile advices from China by the way of Calcutta to the 4th June, from which it appears that Malwa Opium had again receded in price and there was very little demand at dollars 590 for the best drug. The almost simultaneous arrival of the 'Red Rover,' 'Rob Roy,' and 'Arrow' had caused prices of Bengal drug to decline to dollars 450 for Patna and dollars 427. 50 for Benares. Considerable purchases having been made for the coast, a slight advance had again taken place in Patna, and last quotations from Canton were dollars 460 for that drug. Exchange continues as at the date of last advices. At Shanghae the prices of the drug had undergone very trifling alteration.

—— The 'Citizen' of Calcutta has the following account of an accident that occurred to the Barque 'Chebar' on the 12th May last:—'We are sorry to learn from a letter received from Batavia, dated 14th May, that the 'Chebar' ran aground on the 12th on the Tower's shoal; after throwing everything overboard, and cutting away all the masts, the ship still remained fast. The Captain proceeded to Batavia, in his gig, for assistance, and succeeded in obtaining that of a Dutch Steamer, which made sail for the wreck, but found her free, having started herself. No lives have been lost, but the vessel is only one degree from a complete wreck. Were this she will no doubt have been sold as such.'

—— The 'Friend of China' of the 4th ultimo supplies the following account of a very melancholy event which had occurred at Hongkong:—'One of those frightening events occurred last week tending to throw over society its deepest shade of gloom. We refer to the sudden deaths of Lieutenant Dawson, of the Ceylon Rifles, and his amiable and much-loved partner (neither of them five and twenty years of age,) both of whom were at the Ball given at the Club-house on Monday the 26th ultimo, and on the following Saturday were side by side in the cold narrow grave, in Wong-nei-chung. The Reverend S. W. Steedman, Military Chaplain, preached their funeral Sermon to a sorrowing audience in St. John's Cathedral on the evening of Sunday last, taking for his text the 59th Chapter of Genesis, 31st verse.'

—— The 'Bombay Times' of this date mentions that letters are said to have been received by the last Mail intimating that the resignation of the Bishop of Bombay has been accepted by Her Majesty: we had some time since heard of its being tendered, but up till May the Bishop had obtained no answer. Dr. Carr came out to India in 1815: he early distinguished himself for the zeal of his ministrations, the gentleness of his manners, and unassuming piety of his character. He is specially referred to in 1825 in the journal of Archdeacon Barnes, published along with that of Bishop Heber, as distinguished for his very valuable qualities as a clergyman. He was created Bishop, the first we possessed, in 1833. He visited England on sick leave in 1839, and the insult experienced by him from a Puseyite clergyman at Madeira, who refused him the sacrament, because of his endeavours to heal the dissensions of the Church, will be remembered as having called forth a cloud of affectionate addresses from nearly all those in Western India who had enjoyed his ministrations. He now retires from us with the almost universal esteem and regard of all who ever knew him, or could prize his worth.

—— The same Journal supplies us with the following interesting particulars on the subject of the new accommodation about to be provided at Bombay for the European troops stationed here:—'An application has been sent home for permission to construct barracks for the European troops usually located at Colaba, along the ridge of Cuchpoogly Hill, and it will we have no doubt be complied with. We strongly recommended this site in 1847 and 1848: at this time, however, it was apprehended that in the event of a riot or other emergency occurring in the Fort, the distance of the troops that might be required would be too great to permit of their arriving in time. The danger never seemed very formidable: the disturbances of 1832, which ended in nothing but a little clamour, are the only things of the kind heard of at Bombay within the present century—the prospect of railway conveyance from Pareil at all events in 1852 promises a remedy. The new barracks

will be within some half mile of this, and a special train will send them in in no time: some half mile on the other side they have the sea, which from half tide offers abundance of water conveyance, with plenty of fishing boats at all times close at hand. The proposed site, which is about five miles from the Fort, is about 200 feet above the level of the sea;—it is a long even ridge, affording one of the most airy and picturesque localities on the island. There is abundance of fine water all the year round on both sides of the hill, which may be pumped up by steam or bullock-power at less outlay than that necessary for Colaba, where two miles of pipe require to be traversed. Gardens abound in all directions, and the men, if granted permission to work, will find an unlimited supply of occupation and amusement,—to the great benefit of themselves and the neighbourhood. The whole arrangement is as judicious as could have been made. The Colaba barracks are an abomination: we trust the next step will be to remove the other horror, the Lunatic Asylum, to the vicinnage of Chinchpoogly: anything more unsuitable than the present location of the barracks or asylum cannot be conceived.'

—— It will be seen from our advertising columns that on or about the 1st September next the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company propose to start a first class Steam Ship from BOMBAY to ADEN in connection with the extra Steamer which leaves Calcutta on the 21st August with passengers and cargo for England.

—— An order was promulgated yesterday by the Judges of the Supreme Court, directing that after the expiration of the present year of office, the fees allowed to the Sheriff be reduced to one-half the amount specified in the present Table.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

—— The arrival yesterday of the London Mail of the 7th June by the H. C.'s Steam Frigate 'Moozuffer,' Commander H. H. Hewett, I. N., took every one by surprise. The most rapid despatch that has ever passed between St. Martin's LeGrand, London, and the General Post Office in Marine Street, Bombay, was that which left London on the 8th July 1850, and reached Bombay by the 'Feroze' on the 3rd August, the whole journey having been accomplished in 25 days 17 hours, and the voyage from Aden in 6 days and 17 hours. The Mail now left London on the 7th June at 8 P. M., and arrived in Bombay harbour on the 2nd July at 4 P. M., being 4 hours within 25 days and allowing for the difference in longitude between the two places, the transit is reduced to 24 days 13 hours. Therefore the shortest passage by 27 hours of any on record, what might be expected if we had 1000 horse-power on the line from Suez to this Port instead of the vessels employed by Government.—The 'Moozuffer' left Aden on the 25th ultimo, and occupied precisely 6 days in the passage to Bombay.—The 'Sesostris' which left this with a despatch for England on the 7th ultimo had not reached Aden when the 'Moozuffer' left.

—— The 'Bombay Times' of this date has the following notice of the death at Poona of Lieutenant and Riding Master Randall, of the Horse Artillery, which occurred from cholera on the night of Monday last the 30th ultimo.—'The deceased officer was attacked by the disease in the morning shortly after returning from parade, and lingered on till past nine o'clock the evening. His death was deeply regretted by the whole of the horse artillery, by the officers and men of which he had gained the highest esteem. The deceased gentleman served in the rank of Riding-Master throughout the Affghan campaign of 1838-39-40.—He was present at the attack on Ghuznie on the 21st, and stormed the fort and citadel on the 23rd July 1839; at the occupation of Candahar and Caboul,—and acted as A. D. C. to the Brigadier of Artillery. Received a medal. For his services in the campaign he was appointed a Lieutenant on the Invalid Establishment, but had up to his death continued to perform the duties of Riding-Master, to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. It is probable that his place in the Horse Brigade will be conferred on Riding-Master J. Sterling, of the Lancers,—an old and deserving officer, who has seen service, and who is well entitled to a Commission at the hands of his honorable masters.'—We regret to learn that Lieutenant Randall has left a widow and large family very slenderly provided for.

—— The following is an extract from a letter from Poona dated on Monday evening which appeared in the Bombay morning:—'A meeting of the friends of the late Capt. Bird has been held at the residence of Major Skinner, to consult for the erection of a tomb over his remains. The scenery just now is a great object of attraction; where, from the Bund of the water from the surrounding hills, a Niagara Second is to be seen. The fall of rain here during the month amounted to 4·05 inches, our heaviest falls as yet having been on the 21st and 11th: number of rainy days 7 and 071. Other letters speak of the weather as somewhat warm, the Fair having become interrupted: gaieties had scarcely yet fairly begun. Two members of the Governor's Staff were disabled, one by illness, the other from accident—Captains Fitzgerald and Pelly.

—— The Pluviometrical returns for the month published in the 'Times' show the following results: Colaba 24. 39 inches; Sewree, 29. 21; Sewree Hill 34. 76; Agri 32. 89; Fort 30. 73; Lower Colaba 24. 39; and 25. 230.—We have had no rain whatever since Sunday. The weather is becoming cool. Thermometer at noon 78.

—— We see it stated in the same journal that the Directors have sent out instructions to the Court of that the donation of Rs. 1000 bestowed as a reward on those who have Passed in four languages shall hereafter only be bestowed after reference has been made to Leadenhall Street for formal sanction: they have at the same time desired that hereafter a reward of lesser amount shall be bestowed for extraordinary proficiency in two languages—a liberal and judicious measure.

—— We regret to see it mentioned in the Calcutta 'Citizen' of the 20th ultimo, that a dreadful fire broke out at Dacca on the 12th idem which consumed no fewer than five hundred houses, and carried devastation far and wide. All the endeavours of the people to stay the progress of the destructive element were unavailing, till Providence sent a heavy fall of rain which speedily quenched the flames. The unfortunate victims of the conflagration were for the most part beggars and people of the rural class: the misfortune is consequently most heavily felt by these poor creatures.

—— The 'Commercial and Shipping Gazette' contradicts a report that had been circulated in Calcutta as to Mr. Hume's illness having terminated fatally on board the P. and O. Company's Steamer 'Oriental' while on her passage to Madras. By the last accounts received of Mr. Hume, we are happy to learn that he was fast recoveirng his health. The 'Shipping Gazette' adds that two hundred and twenty-one applications were said to have been sent in during a single day to the Deputy Governor of Bengal from parties desirous of obtaining the appointment of Senior Magistrate of Police at Calcutta which it was reported had thus become vacant. Great indeed must have been the disappointment of these eager expectants when they learnt that Mr. Hume was still amongst the living, and in all human probability likely to live to a green old age and to decide no end of cases during many years yet to come.

—— The 'Englishman' has heard that Mr. Lang appeared in Court a few days ago and tendered security in 2000 Rupees (which was accepted) to stand his trial for an alleged libel on Colonel Mactier. Mr. Lang also applied that the trial might come on during the present Sessions which was granted conditionally. Judging from the small amount of security taken, it is not likely that much beyond nominal damages will be awarded the gallant Colonel even should the libel be proved.

Civil.

NOTIFICATION.
ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.
WILLOUGHBY PRIZE.

This Prize, of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty, will be given for the best Essay in Marathi or Gujarathi, "On the observance of Truth, with special reference to the Administration of Justice and the advancement of the best interests of Society."

The prize is open for competition to all who have been educated in the Institution.

Each Essay to be written out in a fair legible hand, (those in Marathi to be in the Balbodh character,) subscribed with a Motto, instead of the author's name, and to have attached to it a sealed note, containing the following declaration:—

"I hereby declare that the accompanying Essay, bearing the motto '', is the unassisted production of "
and that in composing it I consulted the following books only:

Each Essay is to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Principal of the Institution, to whom it is to be handed in, or delivered (post free), on or before the 1st of November next.

The Prize will not be awarded unless the best Essay proves a deserving one.

By order of the Board of Education,
M. STOKELL
Bombay, June 26th 1851. Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castale, 21th June 1851.

Mr. William Courtney resumed charge, on the 14th instant, from Mr. B. S. Karr, of the offices of Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1851.

Captain H. Fenning to be Acting Collector of Hydrabad, from the 14th uldmo.

Lieutenant Hodgkinson, 28th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant R. M. Johnstone, 1st Grenadier Regiment, to act as Deputy Collectors in the Hydrabad Collectorate, in succession to the vacancies caused by the departure of Captain Rathborne and Mr. Cole.

Mr. C. M. Richardson, Deputy Collector of Larkana, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been transferred to the Hydrabad Collectorate.

Captain S. H. Partridge to be Deputy Collector of Ghorabharee, in succession to Captain Stewart.

Mr. A Young to be Deputy Collector of Sehwan, in succession to Captain Partridge.

Lieutenant Cowper, 2nd Brlooch Battalion, to be an Actiug Deputy Collector in the Shikarpoor Collectorate in succession to Mr A. Young transfered to Sehwan.

Cassinath Punt Loanday, 3rd Class Mamlutdar of the Poorundhur Talooka in the Poona Collectorate, to be 1st Class Mamlutdar of the Hawaliee Talooka.

Bapoojee Gunnesh Damley, 3rd Class Mamlutdar of Indapoor, to be 3rd Class Mamlutdar of the Poorundhur Talooka.

Bhasker Venolk Saney to be 3rd Class Mamlutdar of the Indapoor Talooka.

Mr C. J. Manson is appointed Assistant to the Inam Commissioner.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1851.

Mr J. N. Rose has been appointed Officiating Collector of Land Revenue at the Presidency, and Superintendent of Stationery.

Mr F. Hutchinson has been appointed Acting Collector of Land Revenue at the Presidency, from the date of his receiving charge from Mr Prendergast, until he may be relieved by Mr Rose.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1851.

Mr A. K. Forbes, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, has been placed in permanent charge of the Talookas of Dholka and Veerumgaum.

Shreenewas Narsen, Second Class Mamlutdar of Bunkapoor, in the Dharwar Collectorate, to be Second Class Mamlutdar of Hoobiee, in the same Collectorate.

Venkutrao Mahdeo, Third Class Mamlutdar of Hangul, in the Dharwar Collectorate, to be Second Class Mamlutdar of Bunkapoor, but to continue in charge of the Hangul Talooka.

Narain Row Tirmul, Fourth Class Mamlutdar of Kode, in the Dharwar Collectorate, to be Third Class Mamlutdar of Hangul, but to remain in charge of the Kode Talooka.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1851.

The appointment, until further orders, of Assistant Surgeon W. Collum, as Deputy Assay Master at this Presidency, was made by Government under date 20th May last,

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1851.

With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Government Saving's Bank, whenever the Adjutant General may be absent from the Presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th June, 1851.

Second Grade Apprentice Patrick Drumm to be First Grade Apprentice, from the 15th instant.

The following First Grade Apprentices have been admitted as Student Apprentices in the Grant Medical College :—

Thomas Gahagun.
Edward Hefferman.
Patrick Drumm.
Vincent de Souza.
John McCartney.
J. Xavier.
Henry Meehan

The services of Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, Civil Surgeon Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty, until the season admits of his joining his appointment in Scinde.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1851.

Under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. F. Battye Adjutant of the Southern Mahratta Horse, an Assistant Magistrate in Sholapore, Belgaum and Dharwar.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1851.

The leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted to Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, under date the 11th April 1851, is further extended for one month from the 15th ultimo, on the same account.

Under the provision of Act XIV. of 1835, Mr A. K. Forbes, 1st Assistant to the Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is vested with the full penal powers of a Magistrate, with the exception of the power of review.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN Secretary to Government.

Military.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1851.

No. 365 of 1851.—Lieut. B. K. Finnimore, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Sukkur, is appointed to act as Commissary of Ordnance at Kurrachee until the arrival of Captain Wormald to join his appointment, or until further orders.

No. 366 of 1851.—The following promotions are made :—

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. R. M. Westropp to be Captain, and Ensign Thomas Leith to be Lieut., in succession to Walley deceased, 6th June 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite name, and posted to the 14th Regt. N. I., vice Leith promoted.

Charles Henry Hunter Forbes.—Rank as Ensign in the Regt. 6th June 1, Army 31st January 1850.

No. 367 of 1851.—The following Native promotion is made :—

Regiment of Artillery.

Dhoondauze.—Brigade Havildar Ram Deen Sookul to be Jemedar, vice Khan deceased.

—The following alterations and promotion are made :—

20th Regiment N. I.

Rank.—Lieut. J. M. Holt, to take rank vice Bryan retired,

Hodgton to take rank, vice Younghusband promoted, 3d

Verner to take rank, vice Lancaster promoted, 31st May 1850.

Lieut. Allan Atkins to take rank, vice Goodfellow promoted, Promotion.

Wilson to be Lieut., vice Wood promoted, 5th April 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite name, and posted to the 20th Regiment N. I., vice Robinson promoted.

J. Harrison.—Rank as Ensign in the Regiment 18th May 1851,

Army

Medical Establishment.

Adjustment of Rank.

Surgeon M. Thompson to take rank, vice Murray retired, 25th February 1851.

Promotion.

Senior Assistant Surgeon A. Wright to be Surgeon, vice Fraser deceased, 4th March 1851.

No. 369 of 1851.—The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Cumming, dated Sholapoor the 13th April last, appointing Lieut. Wood, of the 20th Regt. N. I., to act as Line Adjutant at that station, during the absence of Lieutenant Hamond on leave, or until further orders.

No. 370 of 1851.—Mr Henry Vaughan is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and is promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 4th June 1851.

The following Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Major R. Blood, of the 11th Regt. N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 4th June 1851.

Captain C. S. Whitehill, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, 6th ditto.

Assist. Surg. A. Wright, of the Medical Establishment, 4th Do.

No. 371 of 1851.—Jemedar Russool Khan, of the 2nd Belooch Battalion is discharged from the service.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1851.

No. 372 of 1851.—The following order by His Excellency the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 237, dated Fort William, the 11th April 1851, is republished.

The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers of the Madras Establishment, under the operation of General Order No. 246, of the 14th Nov. 1836.

Lieut. Colonels George Hutchinson and Adolphus Derville, of the 1st and 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel by Brevet.

From the 7th April 1851, and to succeed Major Thomas Hutchinson and Major Thomas Wilson, of the 1st and 2nd Bengal Infantry, respectively, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1851.

No. 373 of 1851.—Lieut. F. W. M. Atkins, of the 20th Regt. N. I., has been confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the Khandesh Bheel Corps, vice Lieut. D'Arcy, allowed a furlough to Europe.

No. 374 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers have been reported to be qualified as Interpreters in the Native languages, as below particularized.

In Hindoostanee.

Lieut. W. L. Merewether, 21st Regt. N. I., Assist. Surgeon R. Bayne, Medical Establishment.

In Mahratta.

Lieut. A. G. Thompson, 15th Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1851.

No. 376 of 1851.—Major M. F. Willoughby, C. B., Agent for Gun Powders, allowed leave of absence from the 30th instant to the 31st August next, to proceed to Poona on private affairs, Lieut. Hatch of the Regiment of Artillery performing his duties during his absence on his responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 3 th June 1851.

No. 379 of 1851.—Capt. J. Estridge is confirmed in the appointment of Garrison Engineer, and Civil Architect at the Presidency, vice Crawford, appointed Superintending Engineer Railway, Department.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1851.

No. 376 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the employment of Public Cattle, when available, for filling the plunge baths at Stations where European Corps are located ; when public cattle are not available, the expense of filling the baths will be borne by the Canteen Fund.

No. 377 of 1851.—Corporal John Hargreaves, of the 1st Fusiliers, is placed at the disposal of Doctor Gibson for employment as a Gardener in the Dapoore.

No. 378 of 1851.—The Services of Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, Civil Surgeon, Hydrabad, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty, until the season admits of his joining his appointment in Scinde.

No. 380 of 1851.—The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Lieut. Col. Roberts, dated Sattara, the 25th May, 1851, appointing Lieut. Hossack, of the Regt. of Artillery, to act as Line Adjutant at that Station, during the absence of Captain Thomas, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 381 of 1851.—The following promotions are made :—

Infantry.

Senior Major R. A. Bayly to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Ogilvie, deceased 17th June 1851.

5th Regiment N. L. I.

Captain J. C. Heath to be Major, Lieut. H. Stanley to be Capt., and Ensig. M. R. Haig to be Lieut., in succession to Bayly, promoted, 17th June 1851

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 5th Regt. N. L. I., vice Haig, promoted.

James Alexander Ramsay.—Rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 17th June 1851.—Army, 20th Feb. 1850.

No. 382 of 1851.—Mr Robert Macready, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future Adjustment. Date of his arrival at Bombay, 15th June, 1851.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1851.

No. 383 of 1851.—Physician General J. McLennan is allowed leave of absence from the 3rd to the 15th instant, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1851.

No. 69 of 1851.—Mr Lewis Gwyn Lewis, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by the Ship "Ann Mitchell," on the 18th instant.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1851.

No. 70 of 1851.—The undermentioned Document was forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the last Overland Mail :—

A Supplementary Roll of Family Remittances to Europe, made by the Warrant Officers of the Indian Navy, for the different periods ending the 30th April 1851.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1851.

No. 71 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are sanctioned :—

By Commodore Stephen Lushington Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Sesostris," from the 27th May 1851, vice Assistant Surgeon Bean, discharged to the School."

Mr Davies, Midshipman, of the "Ajdaha," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 22nd May 1851.

Mr Harrison, Acting Master, of the "Hastings," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, vice Mr Rogers, Acting Master, relieved from that duty from the 28th May 1851.

By Commander R. Ethersey, I. N., Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

Mr E. S. H. Neale, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master, of the Indus Flotilla, having passed the prescribed Examination for Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, is promoted to that grade, from the 13th May 1851.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1851.

No. 72 of 1851.—Mr A. Brooke, Midshipman, Indian Navy, is permitted to resign the Service, from the 12th instant.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1851.

No. 73 of 1851.—Mr John William Clissold Wood, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required Examination, is promoted to the Rank of Mate, from 28th February 1851.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Ahmedabad, on the 20th June, by the Revd. G. N. Mitford, Captain H. W. Gordon, H. M.'s 59th Regt., A. D. C. son of Colonel Gordon, C. B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to Anne Rhoda, the late Captain Hon. Sir Robert Travers Dundas, K. C. B. Major General Travers, C. B. commanding Northern Division Bombay Army. At Colaba, by special license, by the Revd. P. Anderson, Mr. James Easthope, H. C. Pilot, to Maria Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Burrows, of the Ordnance Department. At Amberley Church, Gloucestershire, on the 1st May, by the Revd. R. E. Blackwall, M. A. Captain William Carlisle Stather, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. to Mary Caroline, second daughter of the late Joseph Wathen, Esq., of Ridd Park, Gloucestershire, and granddaughter of the late Sir Samuel Wathen, of Woodchester, in the same county. On Monday, the 30th June, at the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Carmo, by the Rev. Fre Miguel, Mr. Timothy Burke, to Miss Catherine Leonard, step-daughter of

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Mr. Doming Gonsalves, of the Customs' Department. At Tanna, on the 8th June by, special license, Mr. James R. Spiers, eldest son of Mr. Geo. Spiers, head clerk Tanna Adawlut, to Miss Susan Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. Robert D. Cutler, Chaplain's clerk, Dapoolee.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th June, the wife of Richard Willis, Esq., of a son.—At Belgrove, Mazagon, on the 27th June, Mrs. Peet, of a daughter. At Lower Colaba, on Sunday the 29th June, Mrs. S. Wright, of a daughter. At Rajcote, on the 20th June, the lady of Major Blenkins, C. B., of a son. At Newington, Edinburgh, on the 16th May Mrs. Fullerney M. Dalzell, of a son. At Malligaum, on the 11th June, the lady of the Revd. Charles Laing, of a daughter. At Broda, on the 24th June, the wife of Lieut. John Harrison 17th Regt. N. I., of a daughter. At Belgaum, on the 25th June, the wife of Lieut. Frederick Fanning, 7th Regt. N. I., of a son. At Ruttnagherry, on the 23rd June, the wife of A. K. Corfield, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.—At Tannah, on the 24th June, on his way to the Presidency on leave, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. E. Wilkinson, 21st Regt. N. I. On the 23rd June, Mr. R. G. Collier, aged 41 years and 1 month; leaving a disconsolate widow and five children to lament his loss. At Mazagon, on the night of 29th June, Ellen, the infant daughter of John Peet, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, aged 2 days, and 18 hours. At Blackburn, on Saturday the 10th May, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Ann Parkinson aged 35, wife of Conductor William Parkinson, Gun Carriage Depart., nent, Bombay. At Kurrachee, on the 10th June. William Caulfile Outhwaite, only son of the late Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite, Bombay Artillery aged 4 years and 3 months. At Malligaum, on the 26th June, Mary, the beloved wife of the Revd. Charles Laing, aged 24. At the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Anderson, at Khetwaddy, on the morning of the 28th June, Arabella Anne, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Jardine, of Bombay, aged 17 years and 6 months; deeply regretted by her relatives and friends. At Poona, of cholera on the night the 30th June, Lieut and Riding Master James Randal, Horse Artillery, deeply and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends,—leaving a wife and large family to bewail his irreparable loss. At Ahmedabad, on Tuesday the 24th June, Wasteli St. George, the infant son of G. A. Lister, Esq., 7th Regt. N. I. At Sukkur, on the evening of the 9th June, at 8 o'clock P. M., after three days' illness, Mr. J. W. G. Klophel, Band Master of the 22nd Regt. N. I., deeply regretted. In Upper Scinde, on the night of the 11th June, Sub-Assistant Overseer Heckiy, Public Works Department, leaving a wife and child to lament his loss.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 27th, H. C. Steamer Feroze, Commander J. W. Young, I. N., from the Laccadive Islands 27th inst. Ship Ayrshire, D. Dewar, from Aden 13th instant. July 2nd H. C.'s Steamer Frigate Moozuffer, Commander P. H. Havett, I. N., from Aden 25th June at 4 P. M.

DEPARTURES.—June 25th, H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, Commander W. C. Barker, to Aden and Suez 27th, Ship Triad, J. McWhirter, to Whampoa. June 30th, Ship Martin Luther, J. Hutton, Master, to London July 1st, Hamburg Brig Helena, H. Grote, to Zanzibar. July 2nd, Ship Earl of Chester, T. W. Blackstone, to Liverpool. Ship John MacVicar, Wm. Daizell, to Canton in China.

PORT CLEARANCES.—The following vessels obtained their Port Clearances yesterday: The Ship Beethoven, 331 tons H. Thowel, Master bound to Canton in China. American Ship White Squall, 1118 tons, H. Edwards, Master, bound to Whampoa and Canton in China.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ayrshine from Aden.—Mrs. Williamson; Lieut. J. E. V. Williamson, Madras A.; Mr. J. Ross; Mr. J. Taylor; Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] Beattie.—From Aden: Mr. A. F. Windus, I. N., in charge of the mail; Mrs. Muirhead; and Native Servant.

Per Martin Luther, to London: Mrs Coates, and two children; Mrs Hutton and two children; Captain Coates, H. M.'s 98th foot; Captain Skipper, 17 regt Bo. N. I.; Lieut. Douglas, Bo. Artillery; and Lieut. Cooper, 13th regiment Bo. N. I. Steerage—Mr Neave, and Corporal Karselorp.

Per White Squall, to Whampoa and Canton:—Mrs Edwards, and Mr. Maclean.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 23rd to the 29th June (inclusive) 1851.

June	Bombay Civil Time. Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 a.m.	4 p.m.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Wet-Bulb Thermometer. 6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Electrometer Volta No 1. Max.	Rain in Inches.
23	29·740	29·619	77·4	86·4	76·0	82·0	10	1·58
24	·678	·577	83·0	85·3	79·0	82·0	out of scale	3·30
25	·677	·599	77·0	86·6	76·0	82·0	0	0·60
26	·702	·611	78·0	85·7	77·0	80·0	8	0·01
27	·679	·576	77·5	82·0	76·0	80·0	25	0·65
28	·638		77·0	81·0	76·0	80·0	15	0·98
29		·579						2·00
							Total Rain....	10·12

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

June 23rd.—Wholly overcast; rain, lightning, and distant thunder.
24th.— " " heavy rain, " "
25th.— " " light rain, " "
26th.— " " " " "
27th.— " " " " no thunder.
28th.— " " " " distant thunder.
29th.—Breaks in the clouds, heavy showers.
—Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 30th June 1851.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice 3 do do
Ou ditto at 3 do do 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills } Not exceed. 3 months { 5 per ct. per annum.
On Commercial Bills } { 9 do do
On Loans on Government Notes } { 8 do do
On Loans Goods, &c } { 10 do do

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 1 months' sight at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 1 days' sight at 1s. 11¾d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight } at 1s. 11¼d. do
On Scotland at 1 days' sight } at 1s. 11¼d. do
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe } at 1s. 11¼d. do

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1851.

Commercial.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1851.

EXCHANGE.

London.....6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. @ 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Document Bills..... 1s. 11¾d. @ 2s. 1⅛d. "
Bank Rates..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Ditto..... 3 months' sight 1s. 11¾d.
Ditto..... 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d.
Ditto..... 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta.....60 days' sight 100½ to par.
Ditto..... 30 ditto 101¼ "
Ditto..... Sight 101¼ "
Madras..... 30 days' 99¼
Ditto.....Sight 99¾
China..... 60 days' 214

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000	6 ₱ ct.
Oriental Bank	"	500	7 do.
Commercial Bank	"	500	7 do.
Agra Bank	"	500	3 do.
Apollo Press Co	"	12,500	1,500 p.
Colaba ditto	"	7,000	1,500 p.
Colaba Land Co	"	10,000	420
Bombay S. Navigation Co	"	500	None
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 27.	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ₱ Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 115 ₱ 100 Siccas.
" Loan 1825-26 " 107½ ₱ 108 do. } Nomi-
" Loan 1829-30 " 107½ ₱ 108 do. } nal.
" Loan 1841-42 " 105½
4 " Loan 1832-33 " 96 ₱ 100 Siccas 2½d.
" Loan { 1835 36 / 1842-43 } " 92½ @ 93

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....Rs. 10 2 as. each.
Bank of England Notes..... " 10 per £.
Spanish Dollars..... " 219½ a 220 per 100 dirs.
German Crowns..... " 212 do.
Sycee Silver..... " 103¾ p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)..... " 15¼ per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch.. " 15⅜ do.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London..... £2 15s.
To Liverpool..... £2 15s. 0d. as £2 12s. 6d.
To Clyde..... £2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China..... Rs. 14 a 15 per candy.
To Calcutta Salt... Rs. 275 per Rass.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI